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ABSTRACT

The Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) presents its second edition of its regional profiles of higher education. The document presents a range of information about higher education in England's nine government regions. The aim of the report is to assist stakeholders in debating the regional role of higher education, and to provide accurate, comprehensive data in support of that debate. The HEFCE aims to support regional higher education by addressing the need for better information, better networks, meeting regional demand for student places, meeting regional employer needs, reaching out to business and the community, and improving access to education. Universities and colleges contribute to the economic development of England's regions, and the report seeks to foster debate about future shaping of that role. Data are presented in charts and graphs for each of the nine regions. Appendix 1 lists data sources. Appendix 2 presents HEFCE regional consultants. Appendix 3 contains useful addresses; Appendix 4 lists the Higher Education Sector Strategy Committee members and terms of reference. (HB)

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Regional profiles of higher education

September 00/38
Guide
ED 446 499

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Introduction

1. This is the second edition of our 'regional profiles' of higher education, presenting a range of information about higher education in the nine government regions in England.

2. We published the first edition of regional profiles in April 1999, as a contribution to the debate about the regional role of higher education (HE). That debate continues to develop. There is increasing recognition of the extensive and multi-faceted contribution which universities and colleges make to the economic, social and cultural development of their regions, and the array of links which they have with businesses and other regional partners. In order to understand the extent of that engagement, and the ways in which it might properly develop without detriment to higher education's other roles at local, national and international levels, it is important for the debate to be informed by accurate and comprehensive data. We hope that this report will assist that.

How the HEFCE is seeking to support the regional dimension in higher education

3. The HEFCE remains keen to support higher education institutions (HEIs) in developing their regional and local roles, and in working with Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) and other regional partners. Over the past year, there have been some important developments in taking forward the regional agenda, including the following.

Better information

4. In considering how the HE regional contribution could develop, the starting point must be to understand what that contribution currently is. To that end:

a. We have provided to HEIs regional data sets in specific subject areas (engineering and modern foreign languages), as a basis for HEIs to consider regional recruitment trends and opportunities for collaboration. We would welcome suggestions for other subject areas where similar data might usefully be provided.

b. With the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, we are sponsoring a project by the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies at the University of Newcastle to map the range of contributions which HEIs make to their regions, and to develop better ways of assessing their impact. Those contributions include:

- the role of the HEI as a business and a major employer in its own right
- the provision of highly skilled manpower
- the availability of cultural, social and sporting facilities
- contributions to regeneration through major building projects and student accommodation
- undertaking research about the region, or research that benefits regional companies
- contributing to perceptions of the region as a suitable location for business investment
- contributing to the social agenda, for example, through direct provision of health facilities or links with local schools
- participating in regional political and administrative structures.

Better networks

5. There is now a regional consortium of HEIs in every region, supported by HEFCE development funding. Their purpose is both to provide a mechanism for discussion and collaboration between the HEIs for mutual benefit, but also to provide 'one stop' access for other regional partners, such as the RDA, to engage with HEIs collectively rather than individually.

6. Regional considerations feed into relevant HEFCE funding programmes. For example, RDAs and Government Offices were involved in the assessment of HEFCE funding allocations for widening participation by students from under-represented groups and the Higher Education Reach-out to Business and the Community programme. The HEFCE also seeks to help RDAs in their own funding programmes – notably, some

RDAs have involved HEFCE Regional Consultants in the consideration of allocations from the RDA Skills Development Fund.

7. The growth of sub-regional and local networks of HE providers is an important feature of HEFCE policy towards HE in further education colleges (FECs). As part of the wider objective to widen participation in HE, we are giving priority to allocating funds for additional student places to sub-degree courses in FECs. At the same time, we are encouraging FECs to work with partner HE institutions, and with each other in locally based consortia, with a view to securing a range of complementary HE programmes in each area suited to local needs.

Meeting regional demand for student places

8. Each year the HEFCE distributes to universities and colleges additional student number (ASN) places. Those places are allocated competitively through a bidding process. The main criteria are widening participation, employability and quality. The regional case is increasingly important, where we look for evidence that the places will help extend HE to under-represented groups and meet the needs of employers, taking account of RDA regional skill plans.

9. A number of universities and colleges have undertaken studies of future regional demand for HE, supported by HEFCE funding – in Cornwall, Cumbria, Thanet and Southend. Where the demand studies indicate an under-provision of HE opportunities relative to the population base, we take account of that in the allocation of ASNs and the award of grants from the restructuring and collaboration fund.

Meeting regional employer needs

10. The new HEFCE initiative on learning and teaching strategies includes promotion of employability. All HEIs are being allocated additional special funding in return for the provision of strategies setting out how they will raise the quality of learning and teaching. The efficacy of HE programmes in preparing students for employment is an important aspect of 'quality' which HEIs have addressed in their strategies.

11. The Government's foundation degrees initiative is designed to ensure that the knowledge, skills and competencies which students acquire in HE are closely related to employers' needs. Their design will seek to reflect employers' concerns about the generic skills they look for in graduates.

12. Universities and colleges need on occasion to make step-function changes in their structure to reflect new labour market demands. The HEFCE restructuring and collaboration fund supports changes which are beyond the capacity of individual HEIs to fund from standard resources. HEFCE 99/34 gave details of the projects approved up to the end of 1998. A forthcoming publication will report progress up to the end of 1999. Many of the projects supported relate to the restructuring of subject departments to ensure they continue to reflect the growth and decline of different economic sectors.

Higher Education Reach-out to Business and the Community

13. The HE Reach-out to Business and the Community fund is intended as a permanent stream of HEFCE grant to all HEIs. It recognises for the first time the significance of reach-out activities as a third area of core HEI activity alongside, and having comparable status with, teaching and research. The emphasis, at least initially, is on wealth-creating activities, working with local and regional businesses to promote knowledge and technology transfer, enhancing skill levels and employability, and applying HEI expertise, research and facilities for the benefit of the regional economy.

Widening participation

14. Widening access to HE for under-represented groups is a priority for every region. The primary means by which the HEFCE is seeking to support that objective are:

a. A formula allocation of additional funds to HEIs, based on a postcode-derived weighting which reflects the number of students attending each HEI from low participation neighbourhoods.

b. A £5 million programme of special funding projects to support collaborations between HEIs to widen participation. RDAs are represented on the Regional Advisory Networks which oversee this funding.

c. A £4 million joint programme with the Further Education Funding Council to support schemes to encourage progression from FE to HE, particularly building on the work of local learning partnerships.

Conclusion

15. Universities and colleges have achieved a great deal in contributing to the development of their regions. There is increasing recognition of the integral part they can play in promoting economic and social development. Subject to the availability of the necessary funds, there is substantial scope to extend that contribution. We hope this report will promote constructive debate, regionally and nationally, about how that might best be done.

Background to higher education

Higher education in England

1. Higher education in England takes place in a wide variety of institutions. The three main types are universities, higher education colleges and further education colleges.

2. Higher education is defined as covering, broadly, courses above the standard of GCE A-levels or National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) Level 3. They include degree courses, postgraduate courses and Higher National Diplomas and Certificates.

Universities and higher education colleges

3. Publicly funded universities and higher education colleges carry out teaching, research and a wide range of other activities. These institutions are referred to as 'higher education institutions' (HEIs) or collectively as the 'higher education sector'. There are 87 universities (including 17 directly funded institutions of the University of London) and 45 higher education colleges in England. There are also some privately funded universities and colleges that are not included in the 'HE sector'.

Further education colleges

4. There are 435 further education (FE) colleges in England. Many also offer higher education courses. Of these, 230 are funded directly by the HEFCE for their HE activity, while others provide higher education courses through franchise arrangements.

5. Further education is defined as covering, broadly, education and training programmes for people who have left school, at levels up to the standard of GCE A-levels or NVQ Level 3. FE is provided in sixth-form colleges, further education colleges or higher education institutions, a wide variety of private educational training providers, and the workplace.

The Open University

6. The Open University provides distance learning courses at undergraduate and postgraduate level throughout the UK. The university's headquarters are in Milton Keynes, but it has regional offices throughout the country. In the regional comparison charts, we have shown the home region of Open University students in England. For each region, we have shown the proportion of all students in the region who are Open University students, in the chart 'HE students by type of institution'.

7. Although the headquarters of the Open University are in the South-East region, we have not included the Open University in any of the aggregated statistics for the South-East, as its activities and students are nationwide.

8. The Open University is by far the largest provider of distance learning courses, but it is not the only one. Other campus-based institutions also provide some distance learning.

Franchising

9. Franchising is, broadly speaking, an arrangement where a student who is registered at one institution (the franchiser), is taught at another institution (the franchisee). Many franchise arrangements are between a higher education institution and a further education college, where the HEI receives funding for the students and is responsible for quality assurance. A proportion of the funding is passed on to the college providing the teaching. The arrangement can cover the whole or part of the course.

10. The data in this publication show the students, and the associated funding, with the HEI where the students are registered (the franchiser). Therefore, students franchised to a college in another region are included in the statistics of the HEI's home region.

12. We have estimated the number of HE students franchised to FE colleges for each region. In addition, we have included franchised students, where known, in our listing of the major providers of HE in the FE sector. Our data on franchised students are not complete, so these estimates should be treated with caution. We have worked with HEIs to improve our data collection in this area and shall continue to do so.

Multiple campuses

12. Many higher education institutions have more than one campus. The regional maps illustrate major campuses located a significant distance from the institution's main campus.

13. Where institutions have significant student populations on campuses in another region, this is indicated in a footnote to the chart showing full-time equivalent (FTE) student numbers. All such students (and distance learning and franchised students) have been included in the region of the institution's main campus in all figures and tables.

Student numbers

14. The student numbers used in this publication are for FTE students. Sandwich students on their industrial placement are assumed to have an FTE of 0.5, while the FTE for part-time students will vary according to the intensity of the programme. The exception is the charts showing mode of study, home region of Open University students, and the time series of student numbers, where we have shown the total number of students regardless of time spent on the course (the 'headcount' measure).

15. There are some 1,182,000 FTE HE students in England in the current academic year (1999-2000): this corresponds to 1,550,000 students in total (headcount).

Student characteristics

16. We have illustrated some aspects of the diversity of the student population in each region. These include the mode of study (whether full-time or part-time), the level of qualification that the student is studying towards, and the age of the student on entry to the course. We have also shown where young students come from, the subjects studied by HE students, the number of overseas students, and the students' gender.

Income to HE institutions

17. Universities and higher education colleges are legally independent institutions that attract income from a wide variety of sources, both public and private. This includes grants from the HEFCE, income from tuition fees (including fees from overseas students), grants and contracts for research activity from public, charitable and commercial sources, income from student accommodation and catering, and a wide range of other channels. The total income to English HEIs in 1998-99 was over £9.6 billion. HEFCE grant accounted for 39 per cent of this total, while 23 per cent came from tuition fees (both public and private), and 16 per cent was derived from research grants and contracts.

HEFCE funding

18. We use formulae to determine how most of the HEFCE's grant is allocated between institutions. These take account of certain factors for each institution, including the number and type of students, the subjects taught, and the amount and quality of research undertaken there. After we determine the amount of funding, it is provided as a 'block grant', which institutions are free to allocate according to their own priorities within our broad guidelines. A full description of our funding methods is given in the HEFCE publication 'Funding higher education in England: How the HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 00/07).

19. The HEFCE will distribute £4,382 million in the next academic year (2000-01). This comprises £3,022 million for teaching, £867 million for research, £150 million for earmarked capital funding and £333 million in special funding (funding, usually in support of specific initiatives and capital investment, which is not allocated through the main teaching and research funding formulae). Only £69 million of special funding has been allocated at present, and this is the total illustrated on the graphs. The remaining £264 million includes claims-based funding and allocations still to be finalised.

Research assessment

20. The main purpose of the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) is to sustain and improve the quality of research through the selective allocation of funds. Institutions conducting the best research receive a larger proportion of the grant. The RAE provides judgements of quality on which to base these funding decisions, using a rating scale from 5* (highest) to 1 (lowest).

21. The RAE is carried out every three to five years. The last one was in 1996. The results of the next one will be published in autumn 2001. Assessment is by peer review by panels of experts covering 69 different subject areas.

Participation and access

22. In the last 15 years, the number of higher education students has grown dramatically, and the nature of the student population has changed. Roughly a third of young people now enter higher education, the number of mature students has increased, and women now outnumber men. However, people from less advantaged socio-economic backgrounds are still under-represented in higher education.

23. In association with the other higher education funding bodies, we published a set of performance indicators in higher education in December 1999. We have illustrated the performance of institutions and regions in respect of two of these indicators, relating to access and non-continuation.

24. We have shown the performance of institutions in each region in recruiting young full-time first-degree students from low participation neighbourhoods and the percentage of non-continuation in the first year at the institution of the same group of students. As non-completion rates and access indicators are both closely linked to the profile of entrants, these are shown together.

Dates

25. Data and charts have been produced from the most recent reliable data. Information on student numbers, and their mode and level of study, is for the current academic year (1999-2000). Breakdowns of students by other characteristics, such as age, gender, subject and home region, are from the 1998-99 academic year. Information on HEI income is also from 1998-99. All details on HEFCE funding relate to allocations for 2000-01. Data on first destinations relate to students graduating in 1998. Population statistics are from 1997. GDP figures are from 1997, while the unemployment rates quoted are for the three months to April 2000.

Data sources

26. The main sources of data used in compiling 'Regional profiles' are:

- HEFCE's Higher Education Students Early Statistics Survey (HESES)
- HEFCE's Higher Education in Further Education: Students Survey (HEIFES)
- Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student Record
- HESA Finance Record
- HESA First Destinations Record
- The Office of National Statistics.

28. A full description of the data sources is given in Annex 1.

Further reading

29. The following publications provide additional information about higher education and the role of the HEFCE:

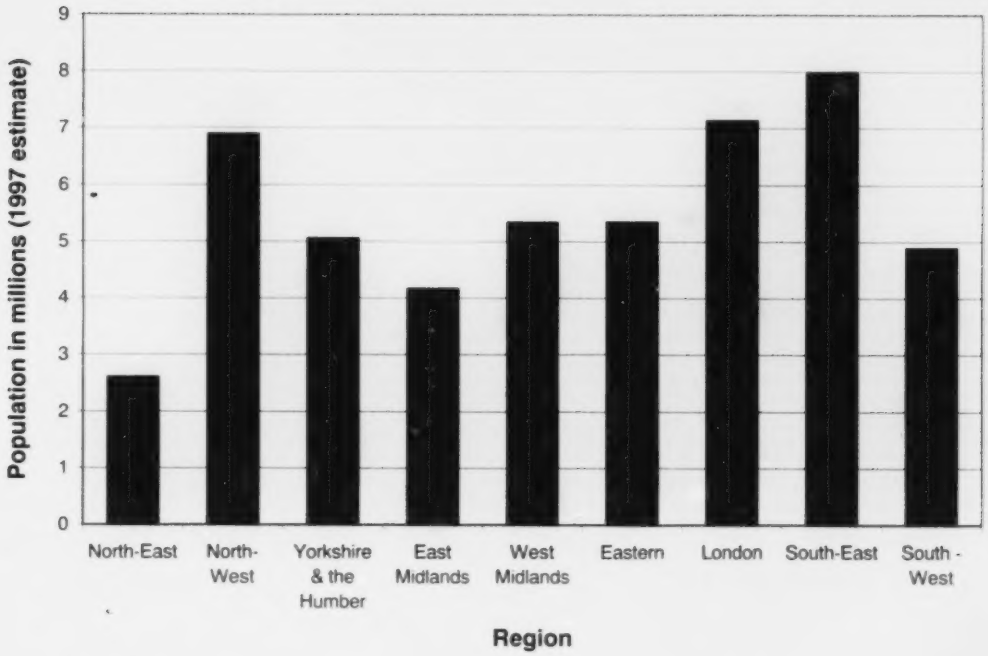
- 'Higher education in the United Kingdom' (HEFCE 99/02)
- 'About the HEFCE' (HEFCE 99/23)
- 'Funding higher education in England: How the HEFCE allocates its funds' (HEFCE 00/07)
- 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HEFCE 99/66).

30. They are available from:

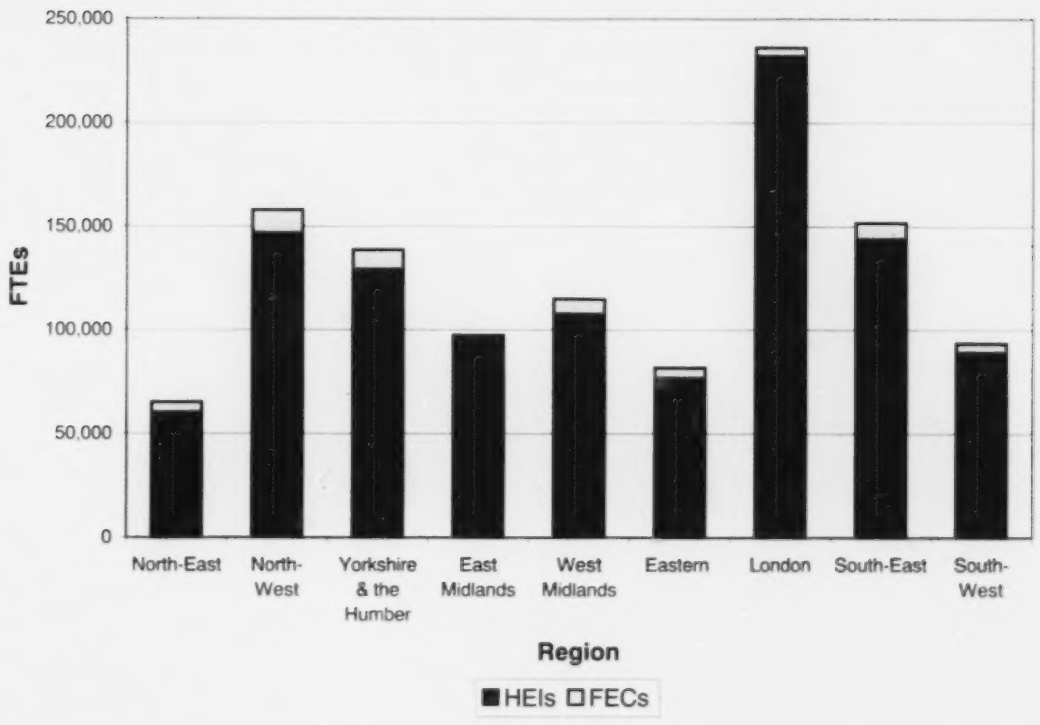
HEFCE Publications
Northavon House
Coldharbour Lane
BRISTOL BS16 1QD
tel 0117 931 7035
fax 0117 931 7463
e-mail hefce@hefce.ac.uk

31. These publications, and information about all our activities, are available on our web-site at www.hefce.ac.uk.

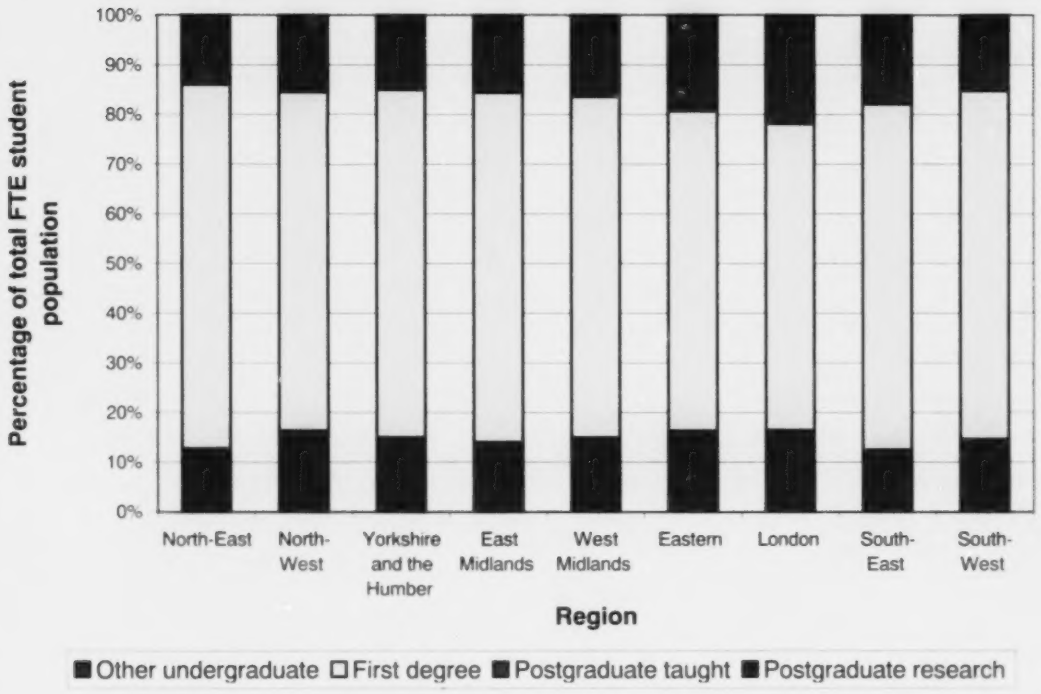
Population by region



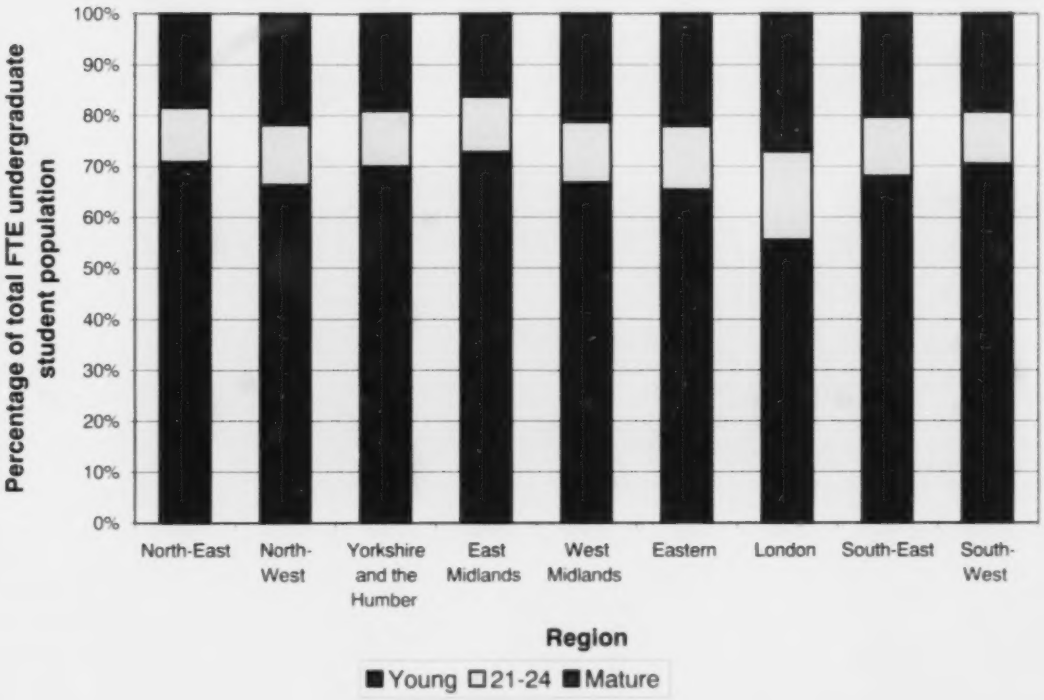
Full-time equivalent student numbers by region



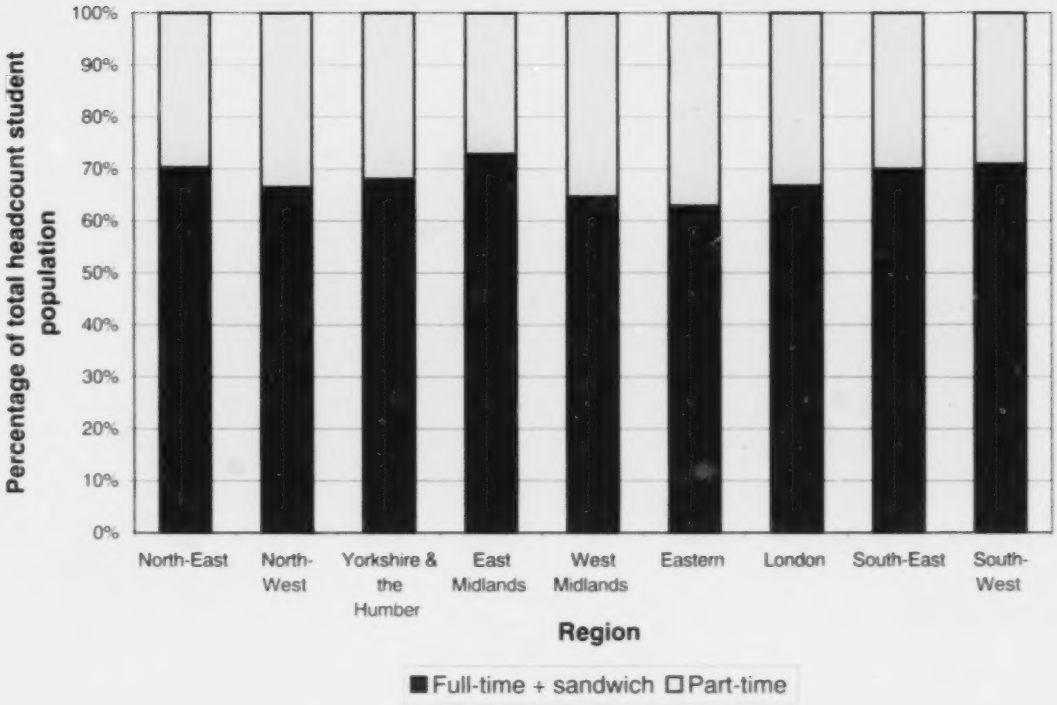
Students by level of study and region of institution



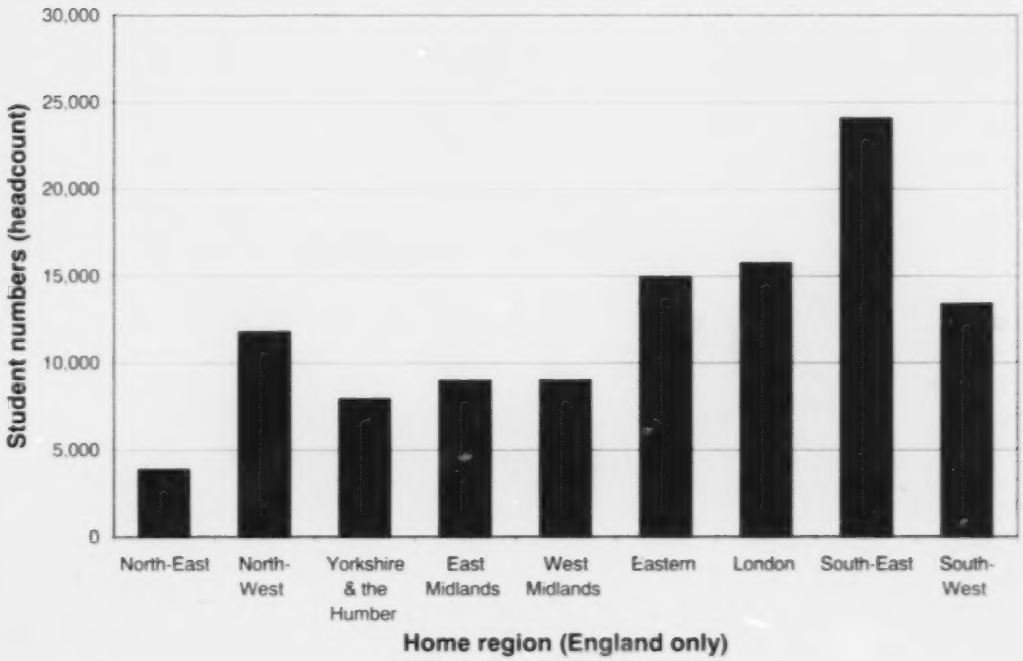
Undergraduate students: by age on entry and region of institution



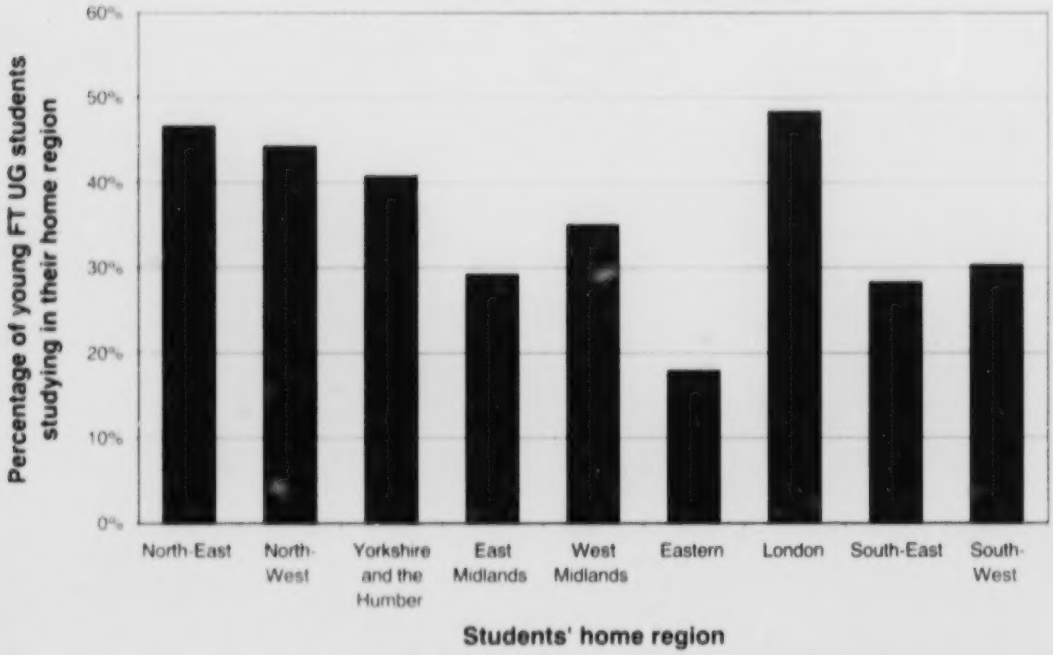
Students by mode of study and region of institution



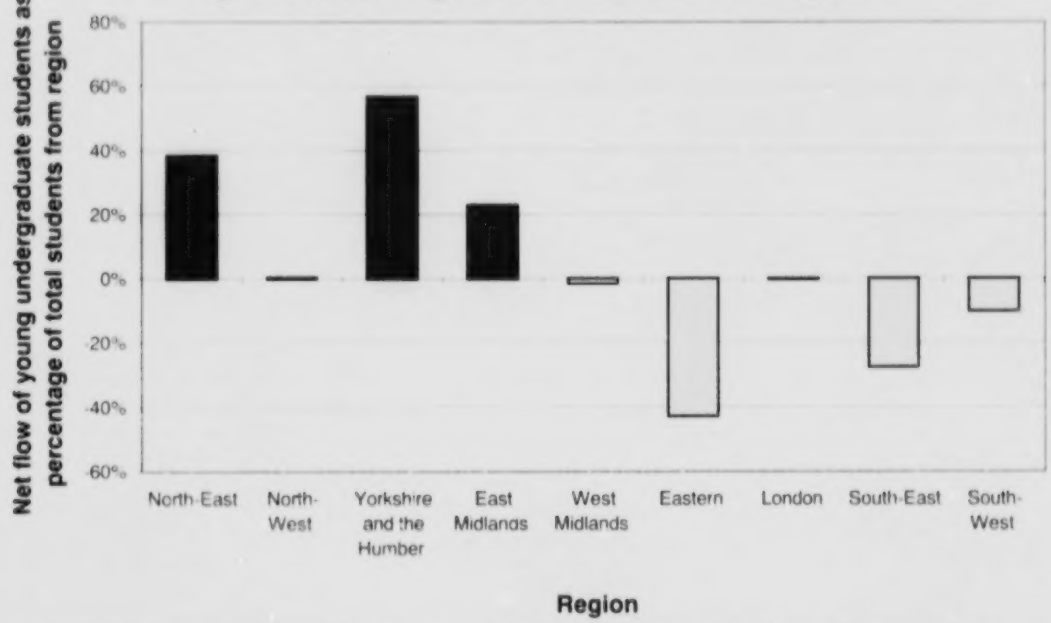
Home region of Open University students



Percentage of young full-time undergraduate students studying in their home region

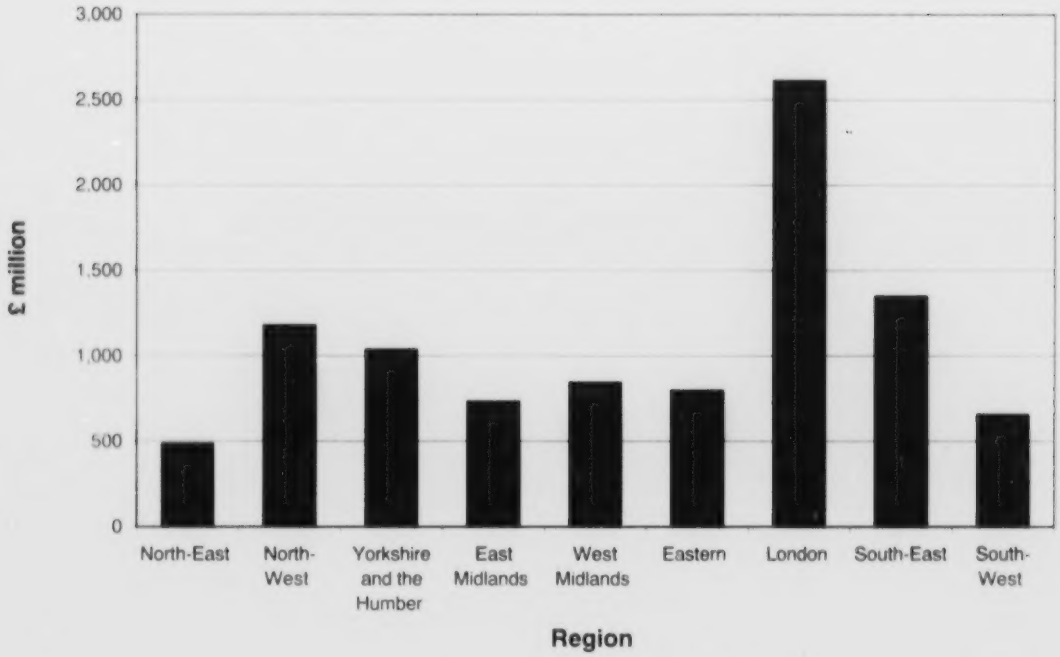


Flow of young undergraduate students into and out of regions: percentage of total students from region

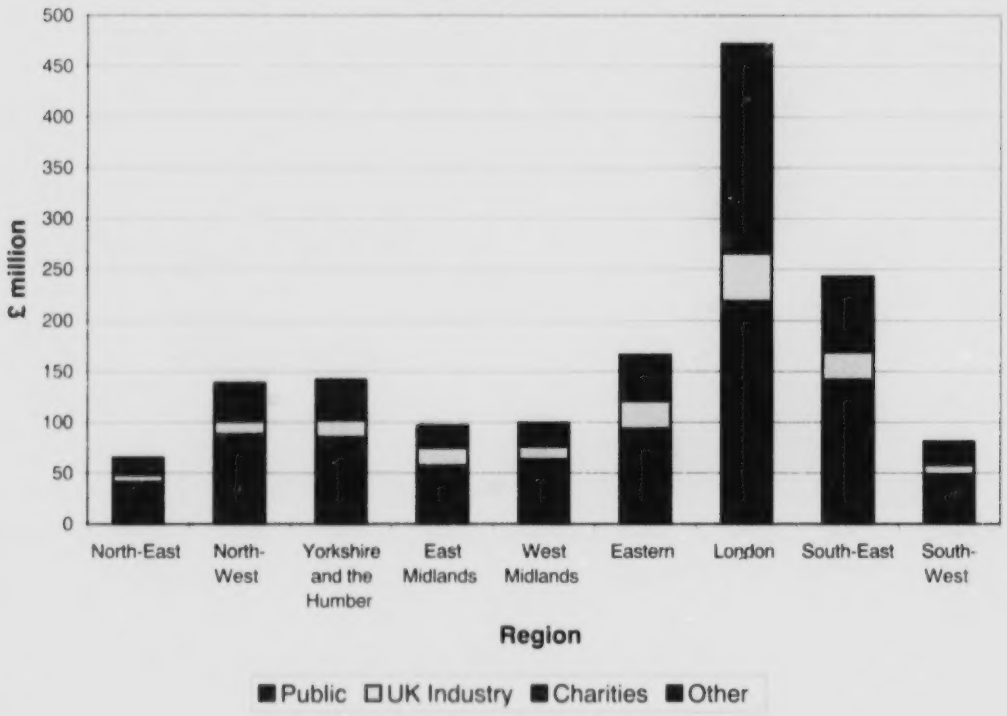


This graph plots the difference between the number of young students entering the region to study from elsewhere in the UK, and those leaving the region to study elsewhere in the UK. For example, the graph shows that the North-East takes in more young students than it exports to other regions. For every 100 students from the North-East, there are roughly 138 students studying in the North-East – a net gain of 38.

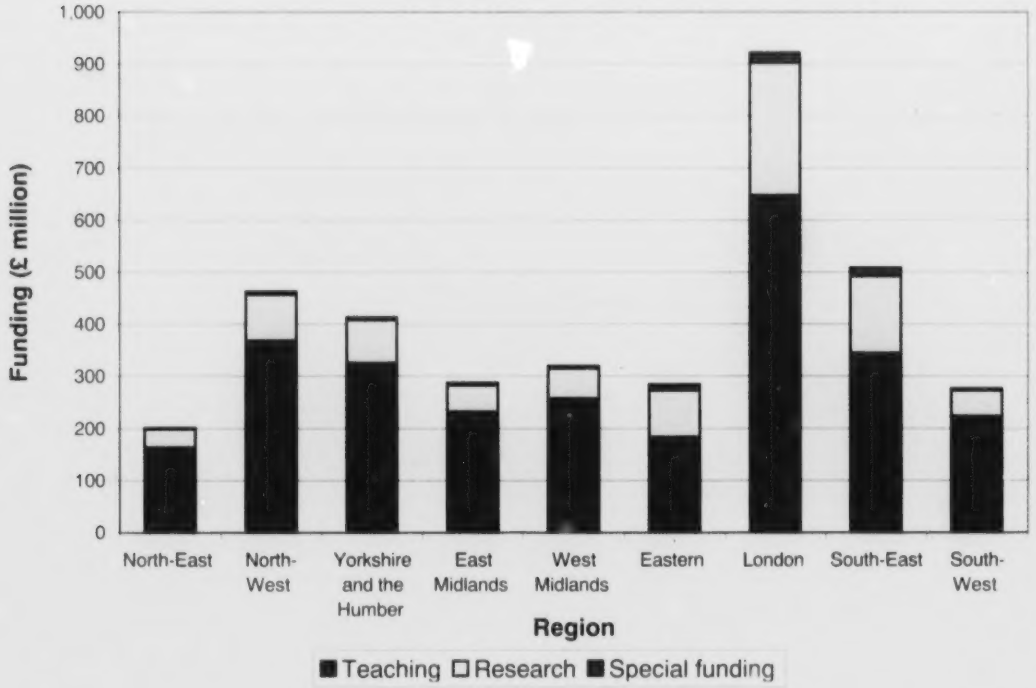
Total income to HEIs: by region



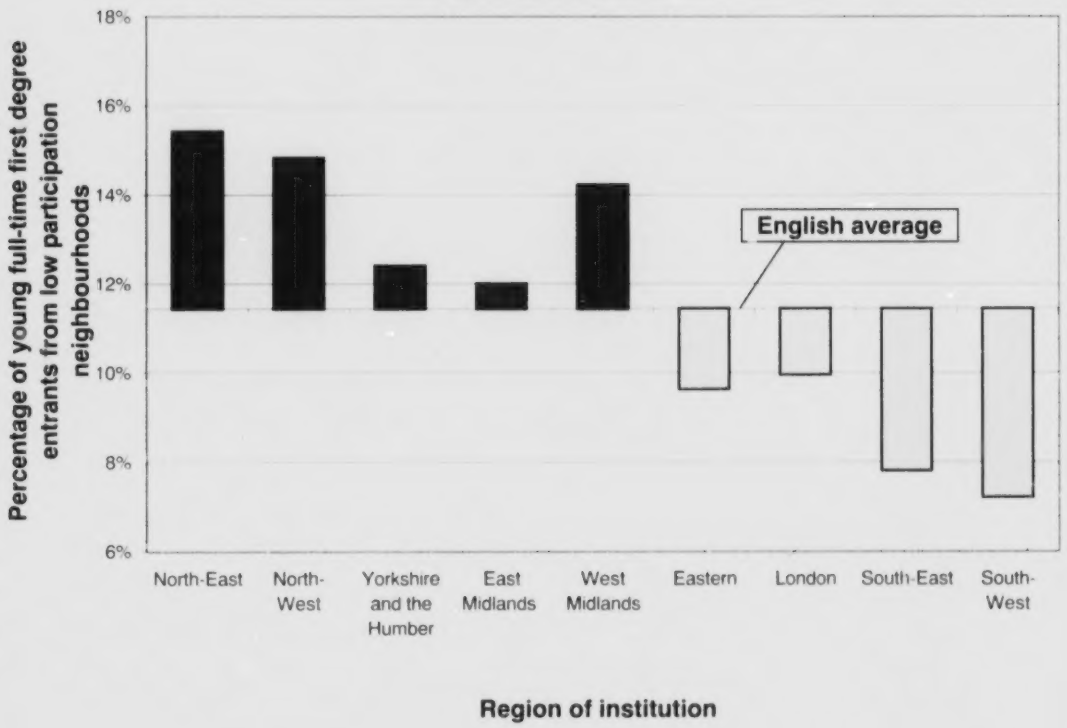
Research grants and contracts: by region of institution and source



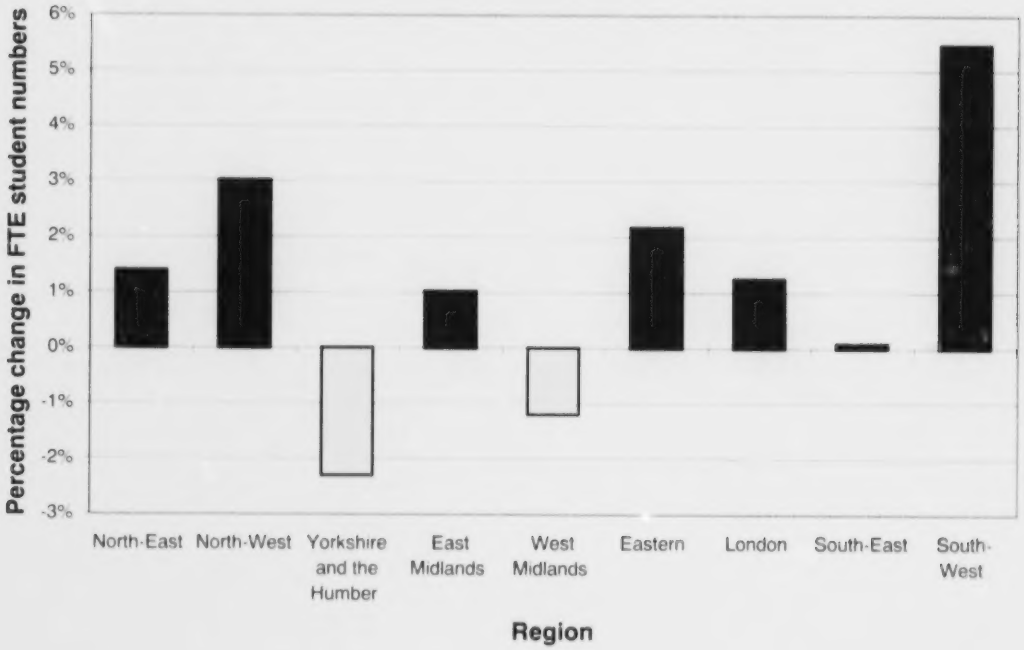
HEFCE funding by region (2000-01)



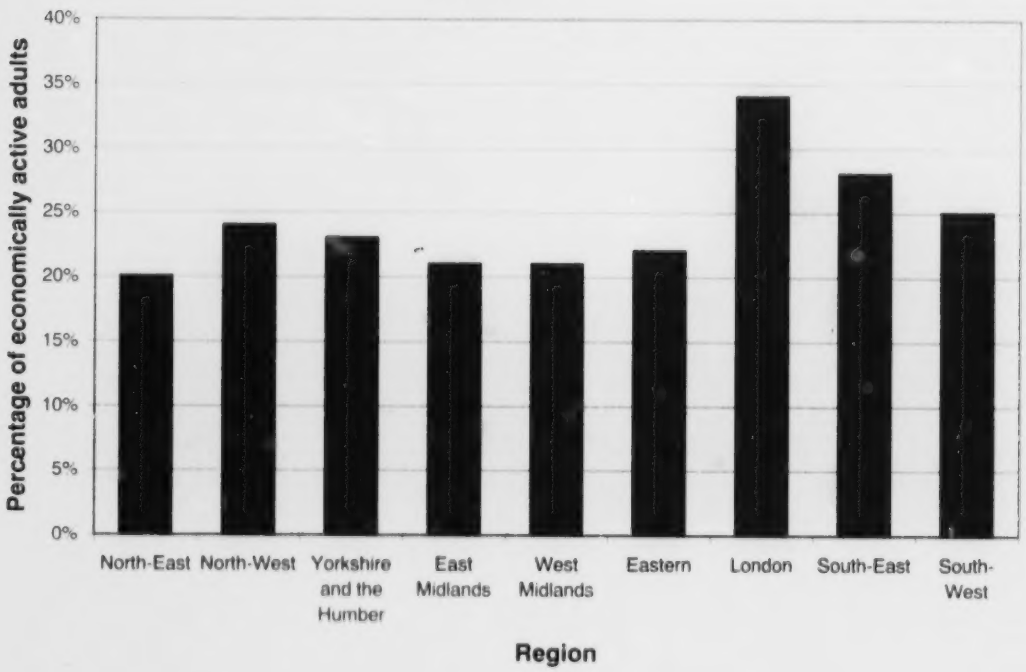
Proportion of students from low participation neighbourhoods



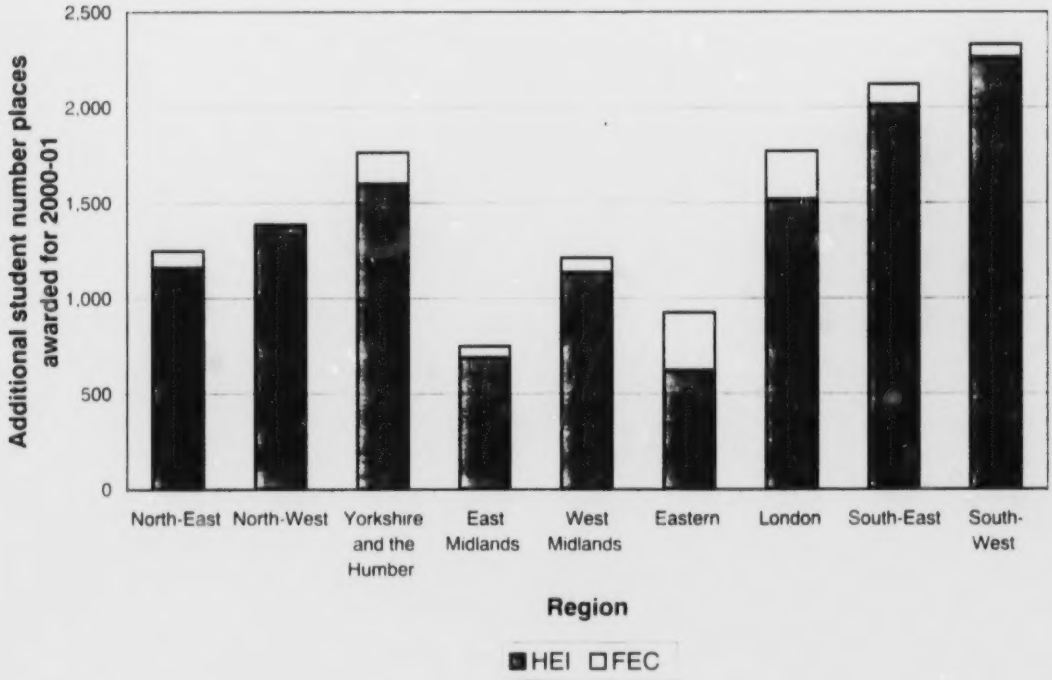
Percentage change in FTE student numbers at HEIs from 1997-98 to 1999-2000



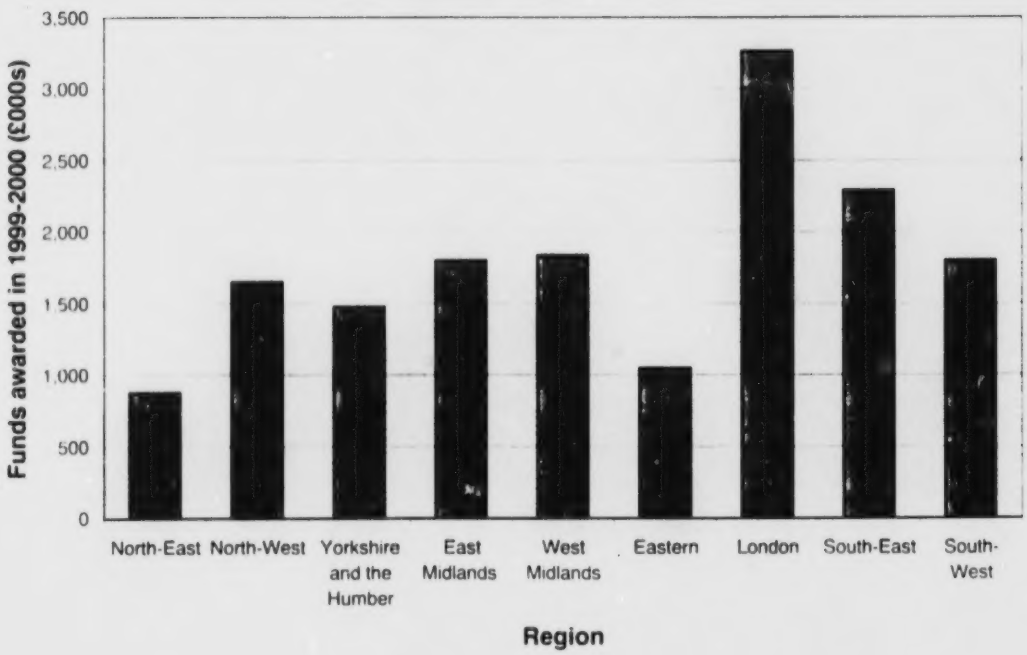
Percentage of labour force qualified to at least NVQ level 4 or equivalent



Additional student numbers awarded to institutions in each region



HEFCE funding for HE reach-out to business and the community



Map of higher education

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North-East

Introduction

The North-East region covers an area of approximately 8,500 km^2 and has a population of around 2.6 million. It contains highly urbanised areas and large areas of both farming land and National Park. The population density is relatively low overall at 300 per km^2, but more than 55 per cent live in the three main urban areas of Tyneside, Wearside and Teesside.

Economic development

The economic output of the region is around £24.6 billion; 3.6 per cent of the total UK GDP. Its economy is characterised by a continuing high level of manufacturing, which accounts for approximately 29 per cent of total output, and the region's export performance is particularly good. The North-East also has a consistent record in attracting investment from overseas, again particularly in manufacturing.

However, there continues to be a higher than average level of unemployment across the region, at 8.5 per cent, with some communities facing much higher local unemployment.

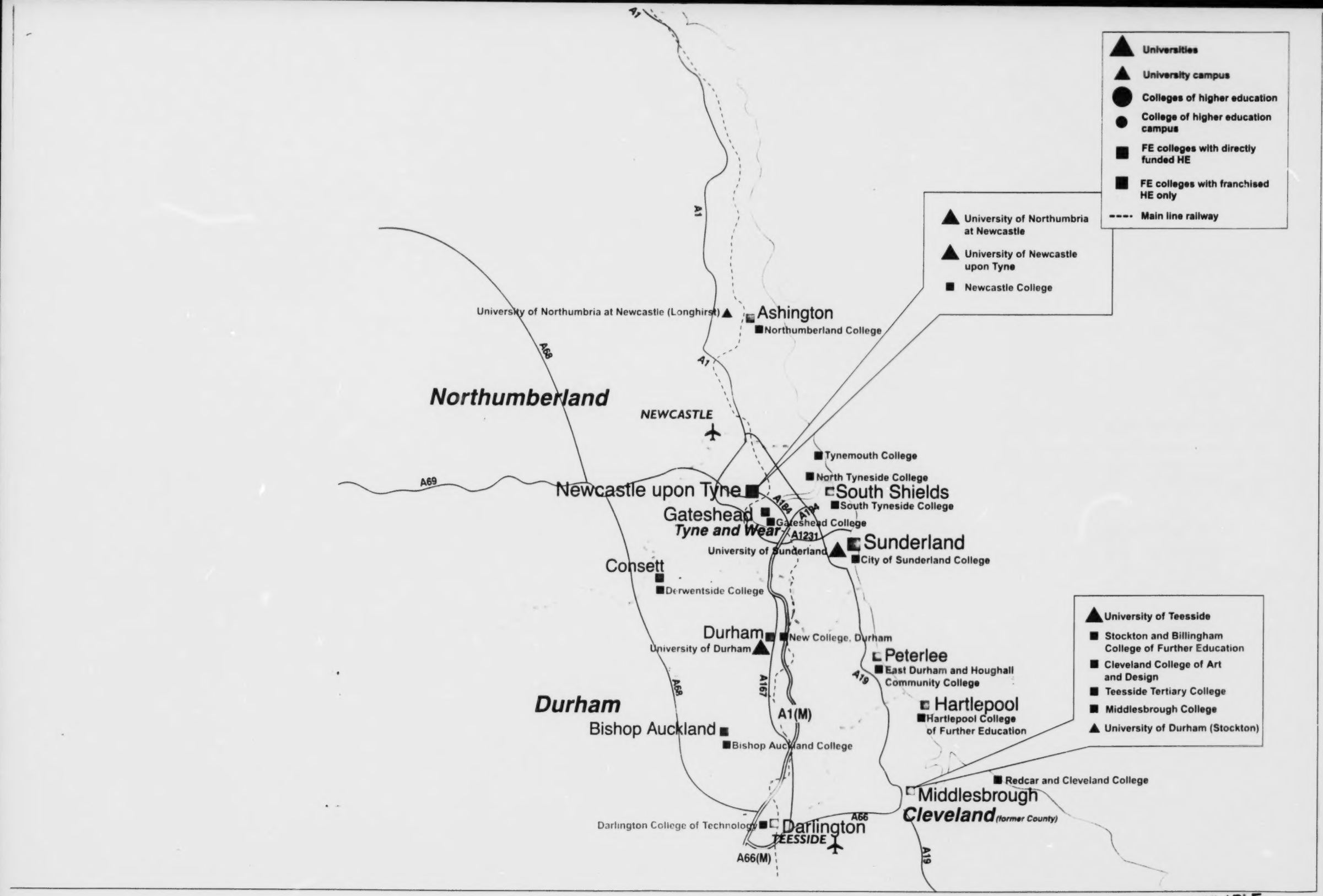
Higher education provision

There are five universities in the region with an annual expenditure in excess of £480 million. These five universities attract over 60,000 full-time and part-time students. The institutions range in size from the University of Northumbria at Newcastle with over 16,000 students, to the University of Teesside with just under 9,600 students. In addition, there are 17 further education colleges offering a wide range of HE courses.

The largest concentration of higher education is in the Tyne and Wear area, with over 65 per cent of the total HE student population.

Participation and access

Almost 30 per cent of students in the North-East study part-time, just below the national average of 32.3 per cent. Only 20 per cent of the labour force is qualified to NVQ level 4 or equivalent: the lowest proportion of any English region. The region is a net importer of HE students.



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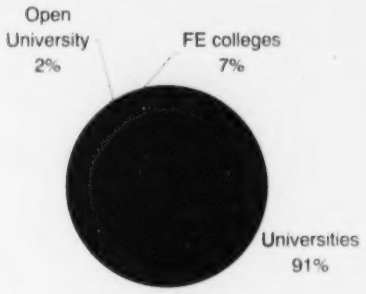
Higher education students and institutions

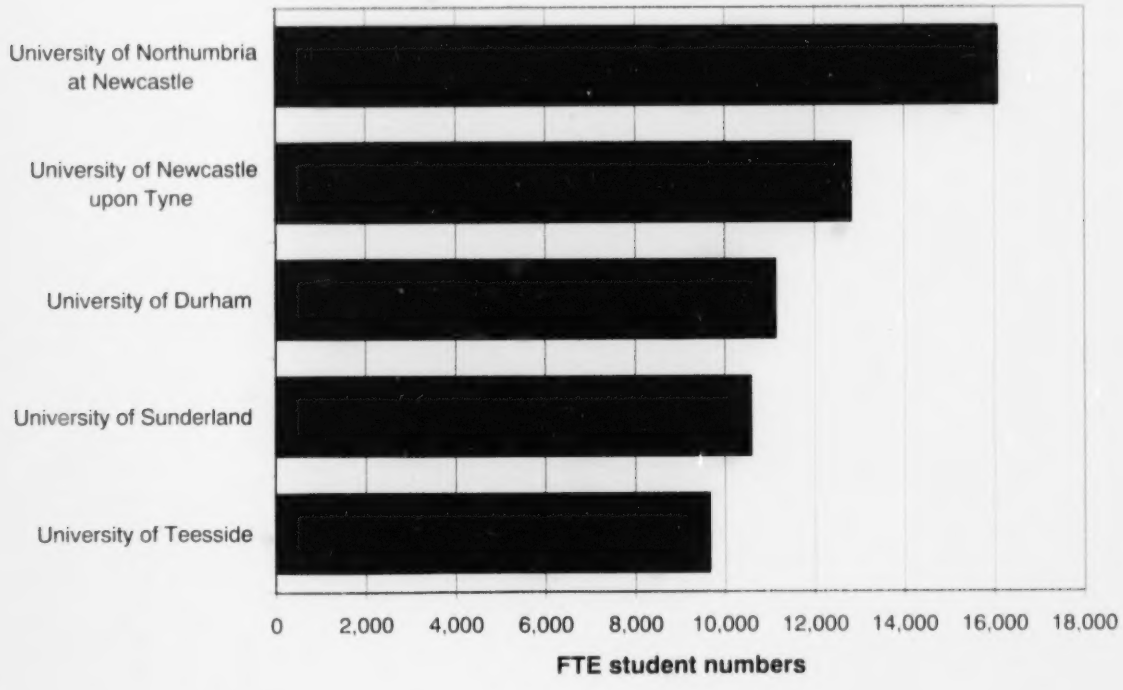
Student numbers

FTE:	
In HE institutions:	60,189
(of which franchised to FECs:	982)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	4,954
Total:	**65,143**
Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	74,318
(of which franchised to FECs:	1,254)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	6,718
Total:	**81,036**

HE students by type of institution



HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers

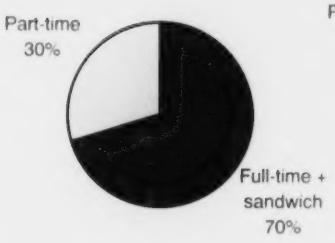


Note: University of Northumbria at Newcastle includes approximately 350 FTE students studying at the Carlisle campus, in the North-West

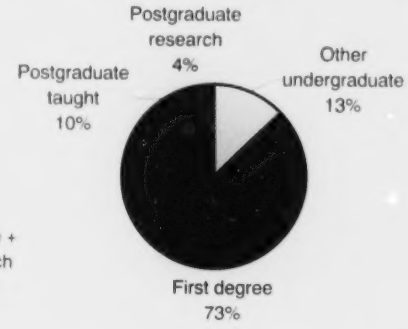
Students at HEIs: characteristics

Part-time % of FTEs:	14.5%	Overseas students (HEIs):	5,565 (9.6%)
Part-time % of all students:	29.8%	Male/Female ratio:	48.5/51.5
PG % of FTEs:	14.0%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	18.4%

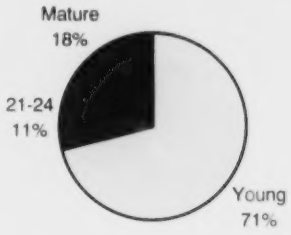
Students by mode



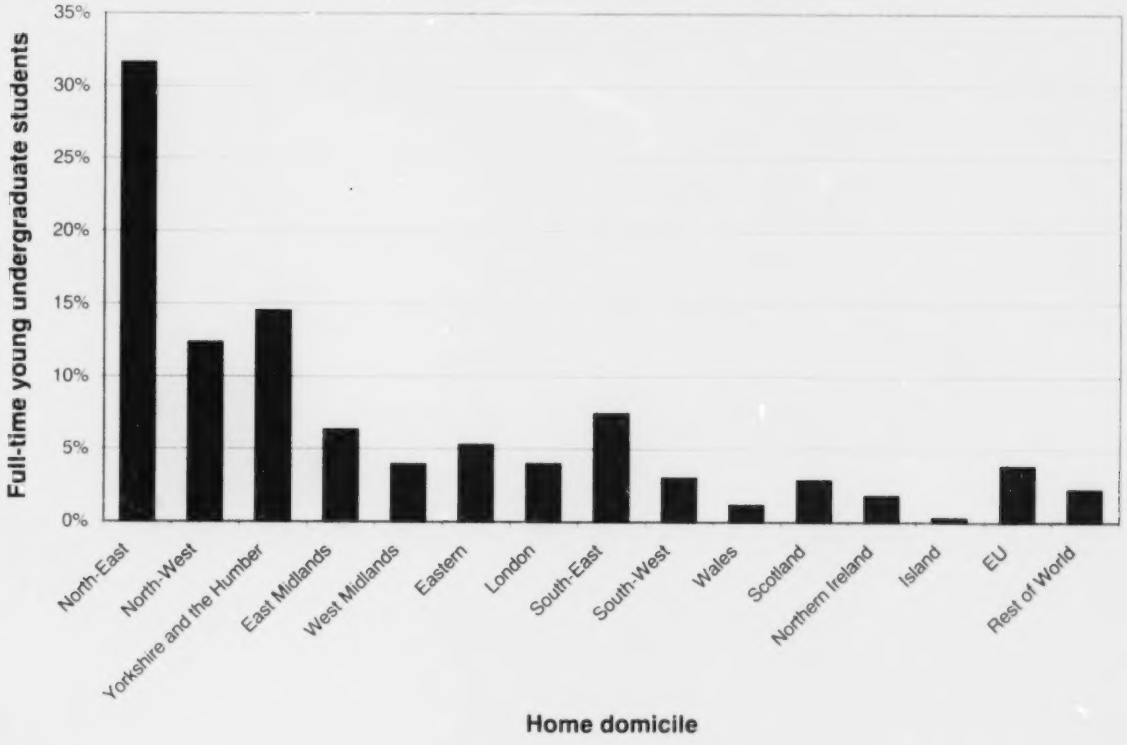
Students by level



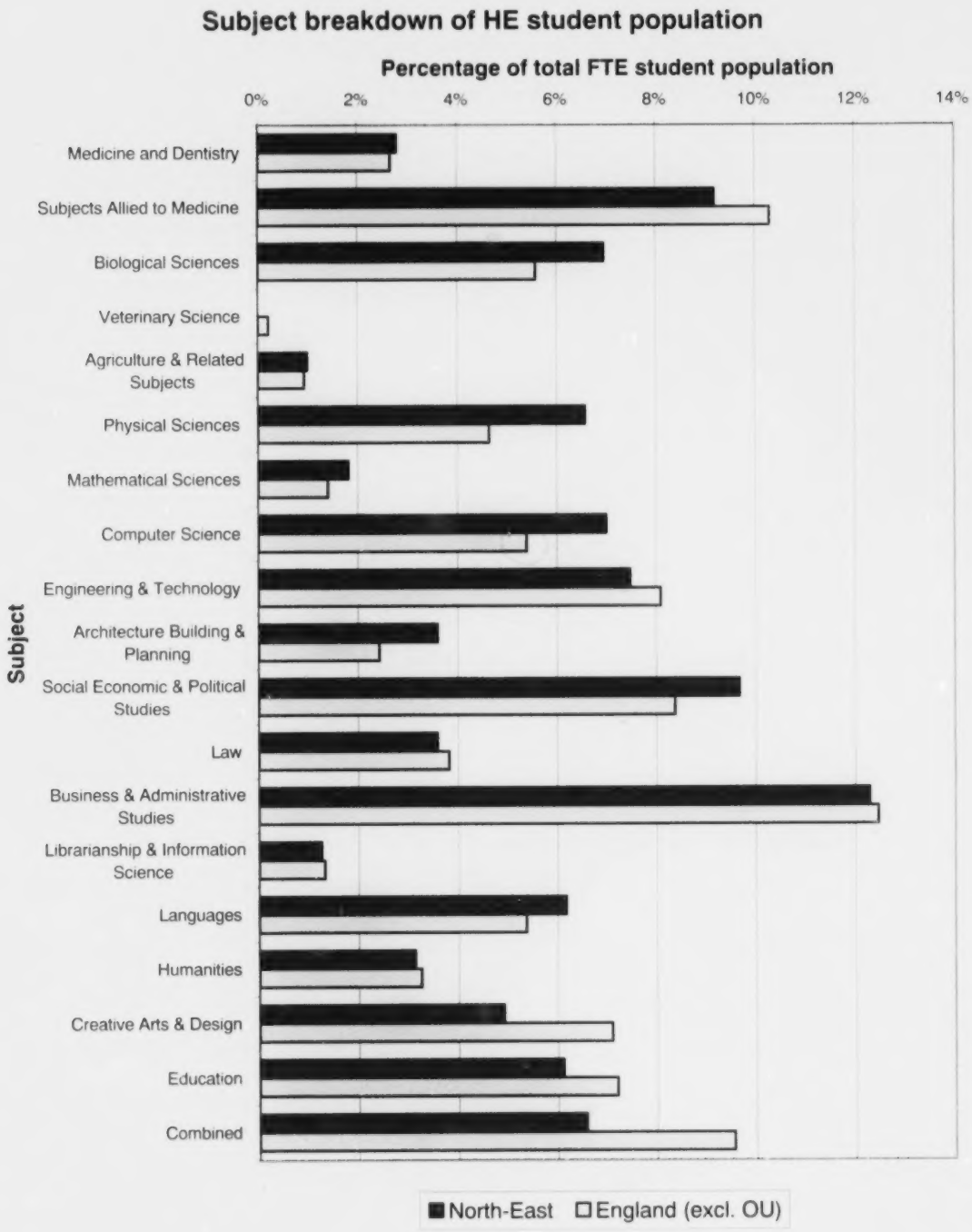
Undergraduate students by age on entry



Where do young students in the North-East come from?



Students at HEIs: subjects

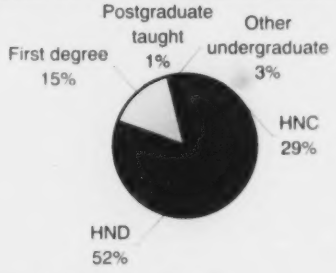


HE students at FE colleges

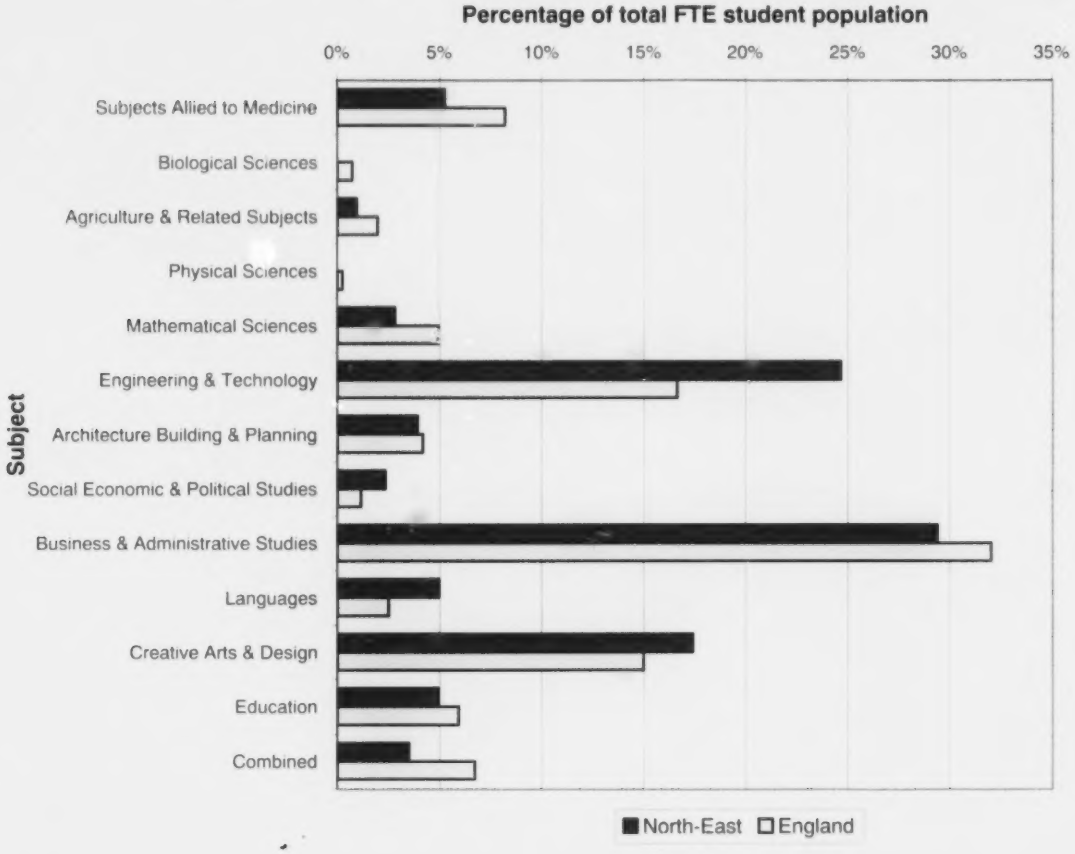
FTE students at FE colleges: 4,954

HE students in FECs by mode

HE students in FECs: qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



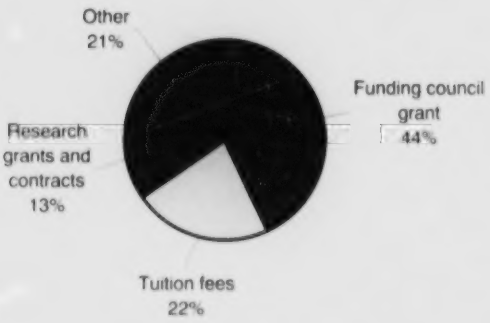
Major FE providers of HE:
(over 500 FTEs)

Newcastle College	1,646 (80 franchised)
New College, Durham	1,047 (16 franchised)
South Tyneside College	830 (66 franchised)

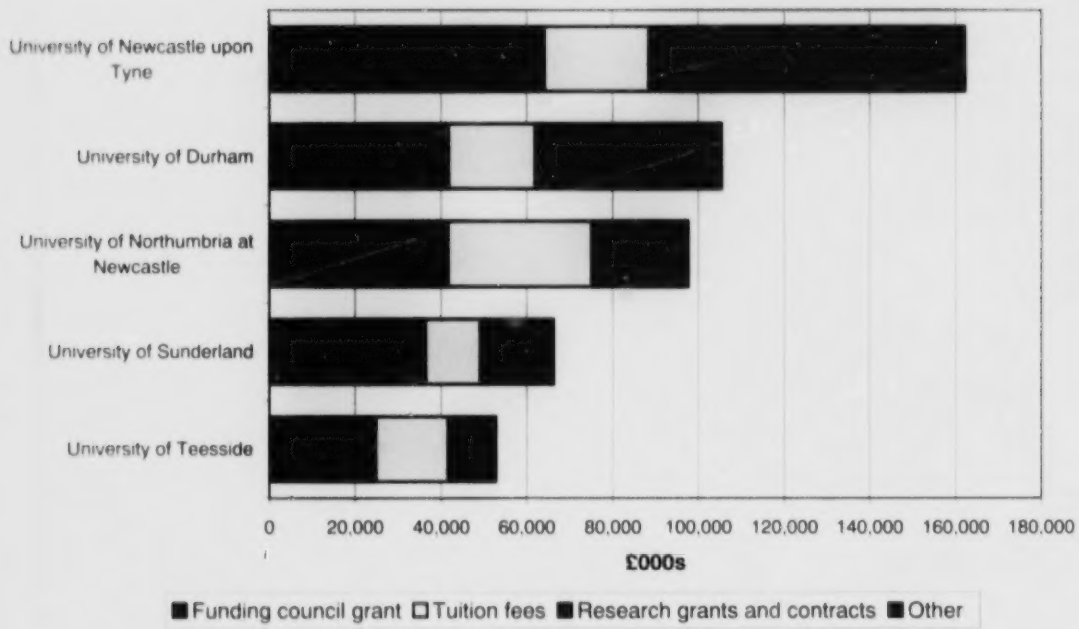
Income to HE institutions

Total income to all HEIs: £485 million

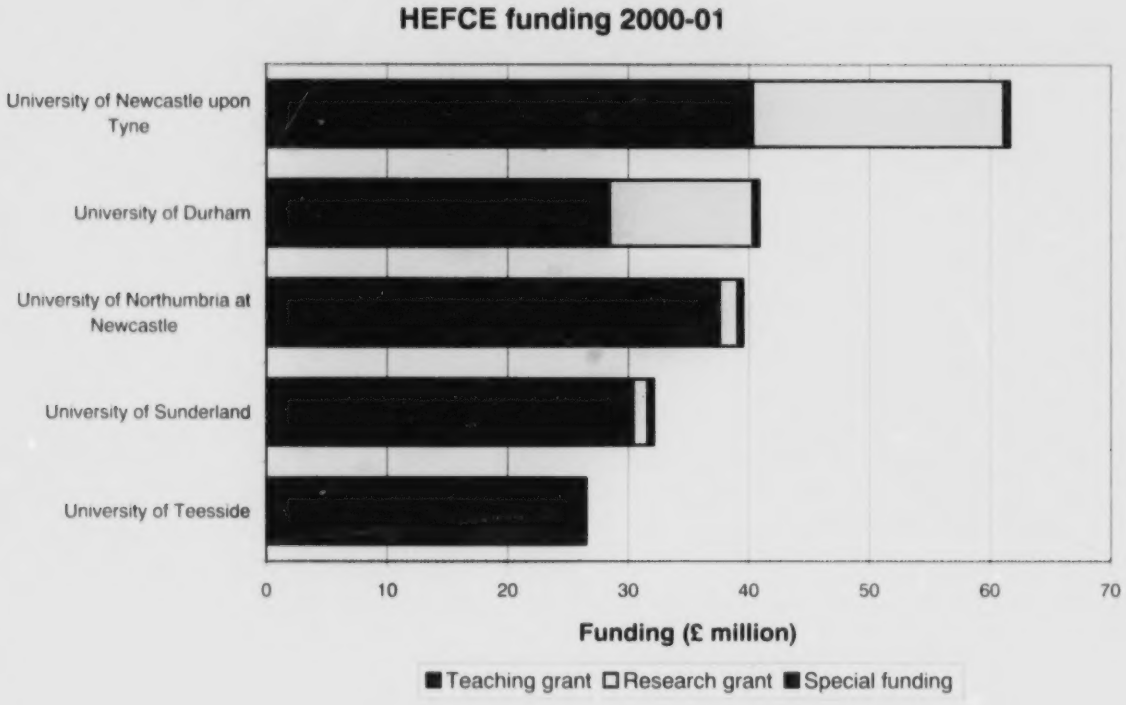
Income to all HEIs by source



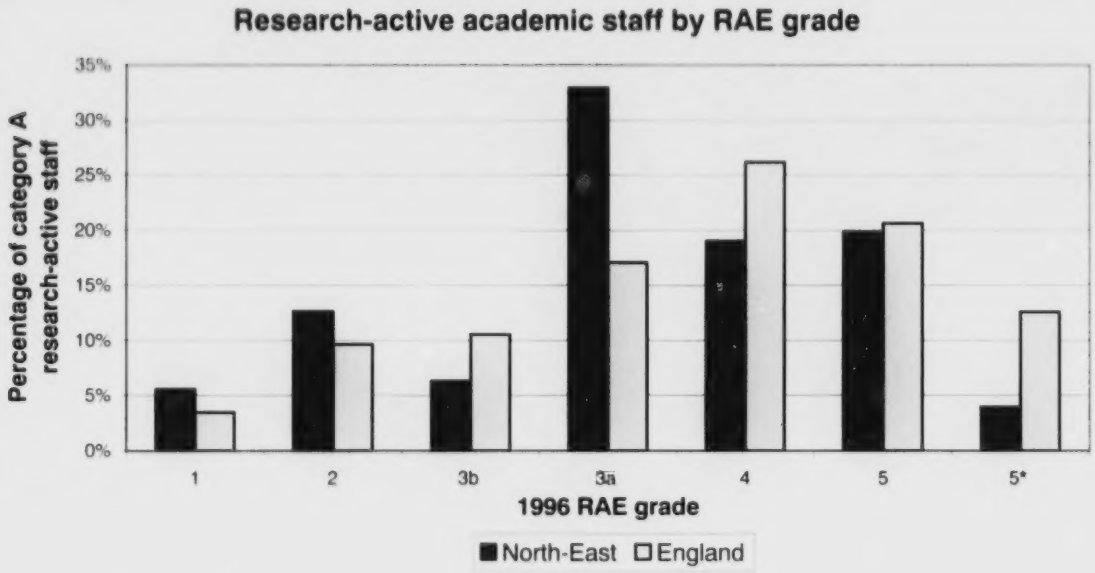
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



HEFCE funding

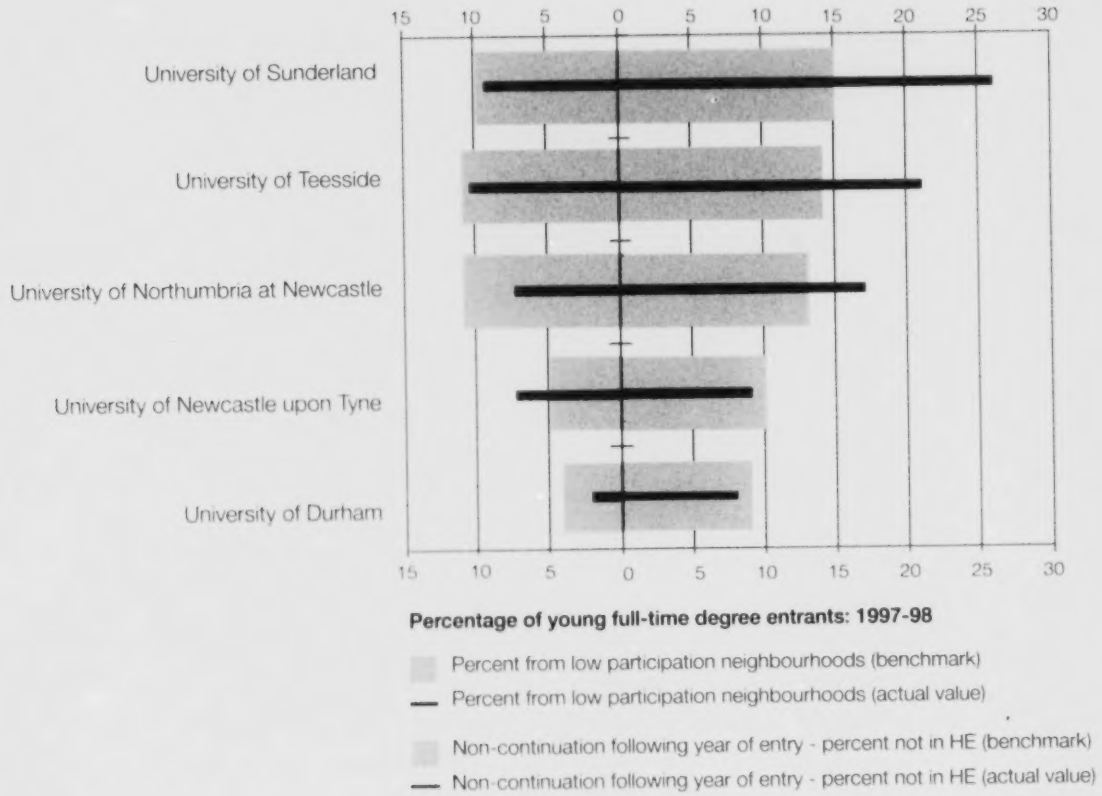


Research Assessment Exercise performance

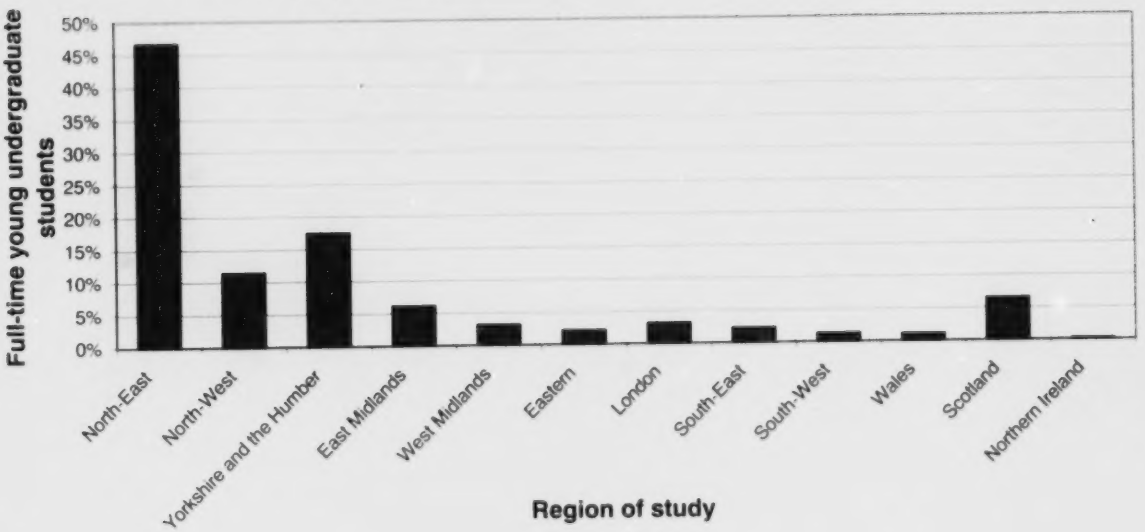


Participation in HE

Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution


15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
University of Sunderland
University of Teesside
University of Northumbria at Newcastle
University of Newcastle upon Tyne
University of Durham
15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Percentage of young full-time degree entrants: 1997-98
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (benchmark)
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (actual value)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (benchmark)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (actual value)

Where do young students from the North-East study?



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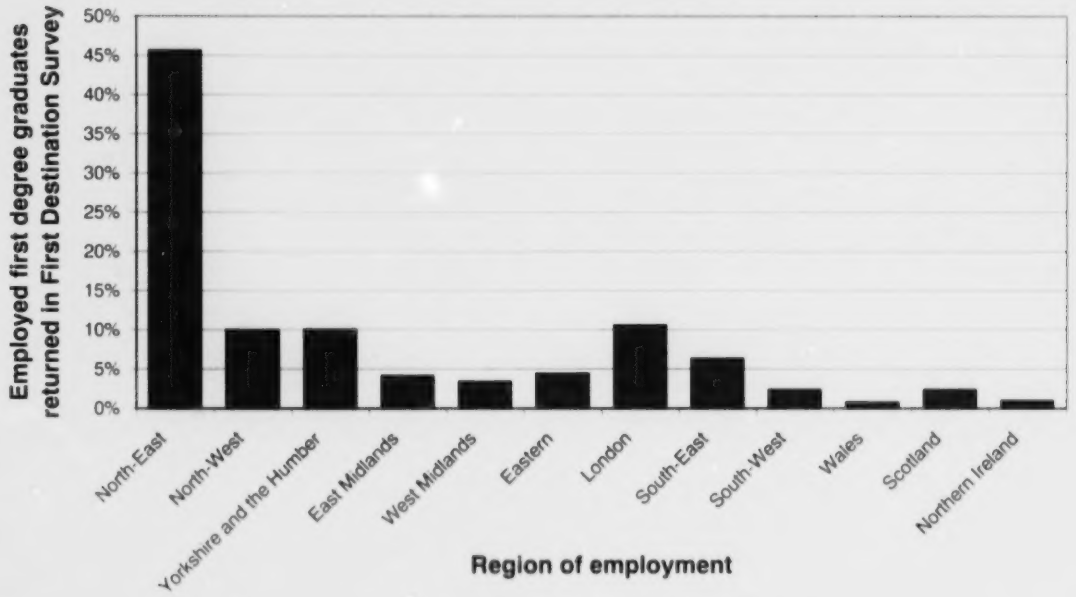
First destinations

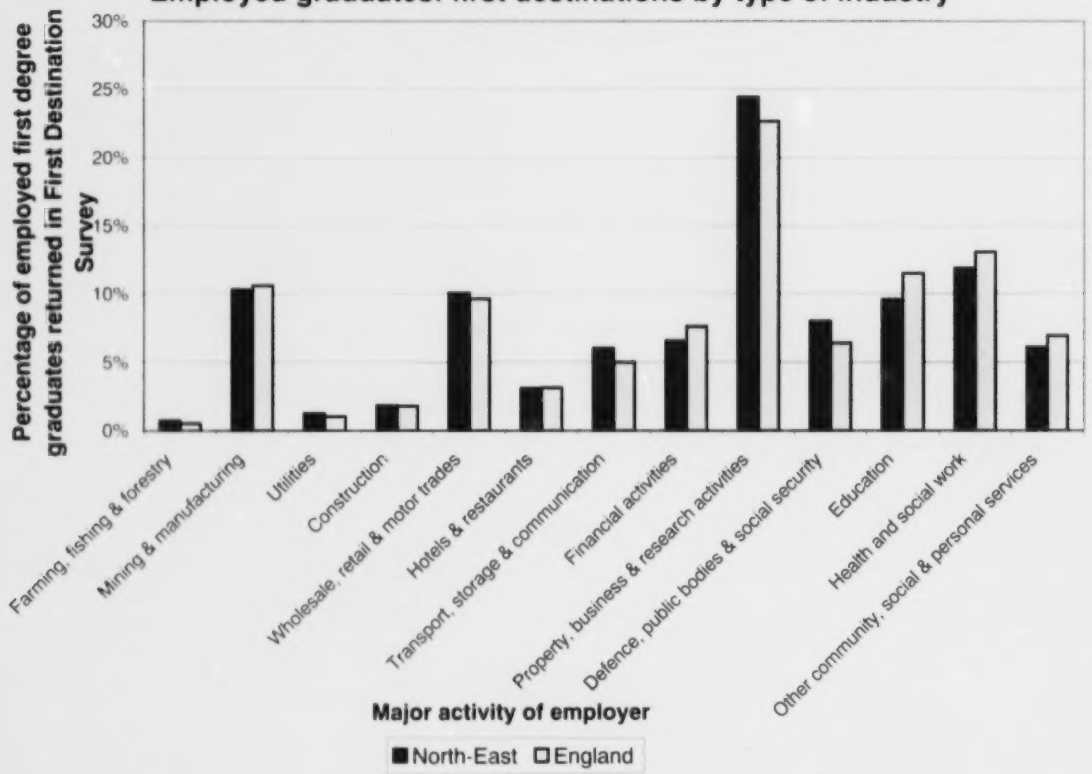
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 67% Further study: 21% Unemployed: 6%

Where do graduates from the North-East find employment?

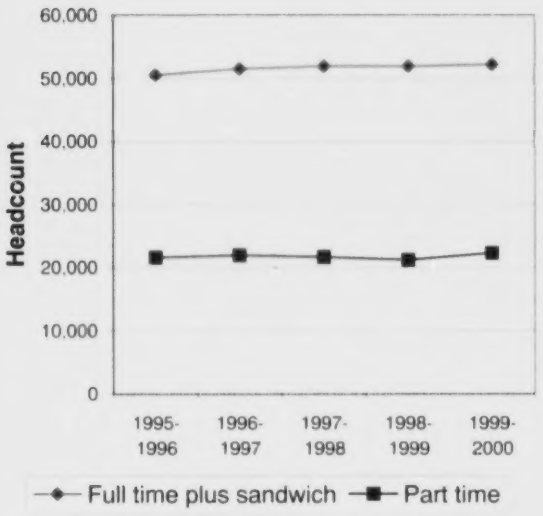


Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry

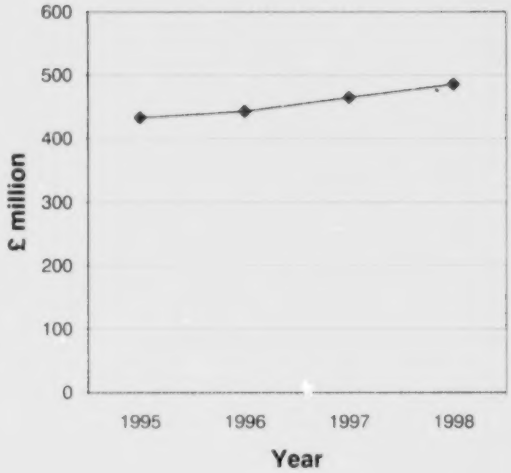


Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 2,594,400

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
North-East	20.5%	40.4%	18.2%	21.0%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) North-East: -0.3% England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	North-East	England
Unemployment	8.5%	5.4%
GDP/head	£9,473	£11,740

Regional contacts

Universities

University of Durham
Old Shire Hall
DURHAM
DH1 3HP Tel 0191 374 2000

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
6 Kensington Terrace
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
NE1 7RU Tel 0191 222 6000

University of Northumbria at Newcastle
Ellison Building
Ellison Place
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
NE1 8ST Tel 0191 232 6002

University of Sunderland
Langham Tower
Ryhope Road
SUNDERLAND
SR2 7EE Tel 0191 515 2000

The Open University in the North
Eldon House
Regent Centre
Gosforth
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
NE3 3PW Tel 0191 213 1380

University of Teesside
Borough Road
Middlesbrough
CLEVELAND
TS1 3BA Tel 01642 218121

HE consortium

Universities for the North East
Knowledge House
1 Hylton Park
Wessington Way
SUNDERLAND
SR5 3HD Tel 0191 516 4403

North-West

Introduction

The North-West has an area of around 14,000 km^2 and a population of 6.9 million. With 2.2 million people in the city and its wider conurbation, Greater Manchester is by far the most significant centre of population. Other major urban areas are Carlisle, Blackpool, Blackburn, Preston, Bolton, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Chester. The population density is 486 people per km^2, making the North-West the most densely populated region outside London. However, the population is largely concentrated in the southern half of the region. Cumbria, by contrast, has the second lowest population density of any English county.

Economic development

The economic output of the North-West is around £72 billion, which is 10.6 per cent of the total UK GDP. The region is very varied economically, with most of its wealth created in the heavily populated southern areas. Important manufacturing sectors for employment and wealth creation are chemicals, textiles and vehicle engineering.

Unemployment in the region is 5.9 per cent, compared to the UK average of 5.7 per cent. There is considerable divergence in economic prosperity within the region. Cumbria and Cheshire have an above-average GDP, while Merseyside ranks as one of the poorest areas in the UK.

Direct expenditure by higher education institutions in the region is over £1 billion per year.

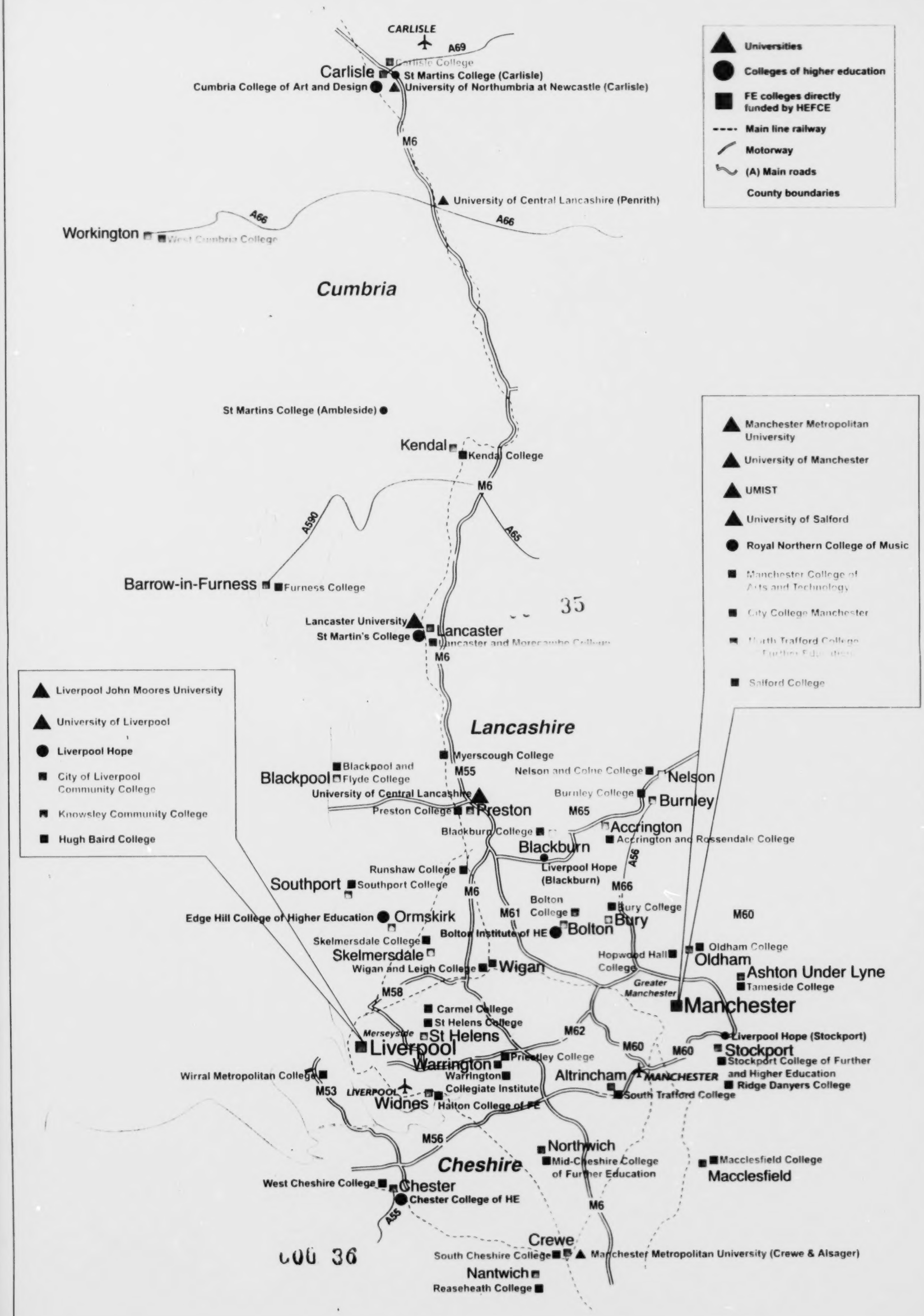
Higher education provision

There are 15 higher education institutions in the North-West: eight universities and seven higher education colleges. There are an additional 36 further education colleges that provide higher education courses. There are over 157,000 full-time equivalent students in higher education in the region. The institutions range in size from Manchester Metropolitan University (23,181 students), the largest university in England (apart from the Open University), to the Royal Northern College of Music, the only independent music conservatoire outside London (588 students).

Higher education is concentrated in the Liverpool-Manchester axis, with six universities and four higher education colleges in this area. Higher education in Cumbria and Cheshire is provided at colleges of higher and further education and at two university campuses.

Participation and access

Thirty-four per cent of students in the North-West study part-time, compared with the national average of 32.3 per cent. The region is a slight net importer of higher education students.


CARLISLE
A69
Carlisle College
Carlisle
St Martins College (Carlisle)
Cumbria College of Art and Design
University of Northumbria at Newcastle (Carlisle)
M6
University of Central Lancashire (Penrith)
A66
A66
Workington
West Cumbria College
Cumbria
St Martins College (Ambleside)
Kendal
Kendal College
M6
A590
A65
Barrow-in-Furness
Furness College
Lancaster University
St Martin's College
Lancaster
M6
Lancashire
Myerscough College
Blackpool and Fylde College
Blackpool
M55
Nelson and Colne College
Nelson
University of Central Lancashire
Preston College
Preston
M65
Burnley College
Burnley
Blackburn College
Accrington
Accrington and Rossendale College
Blackburn
A56
Liverpool Hope (Blackburn)
Runshaw College
Southport
Southport College
M6
M66
Bolton College
Bury College
Edge Hill College of Higher Education
Ormskirk
M61
Bolton
Bury
M60
Bolton Institute of HE
Skelmersdale College
Skelmersdale
Wigan and Leigh College
Wigan
Hopwood Hall College
Oldham College
Oldham
Ashton Under Lyne
Tameside College
Greater Manchester
M58
Manchester
Carmel College
St Helens College
Merseyside
St Helens
M62
Liverpool Hope (Stockport)
Liverpool
Priestley College
M60
M60
Stockport
Stockport College of Further and Higher Education
Warrington
Warrington Collegiate Institute
Altrincham
MANCHESTER
Ridge Danyers College
Wirral Metropolitan College
M53
LIVERPOOL
Widnes
Halton College of FE
South Trafford College
M56
Northwich
Mid-Cheshire College of Further Education
Macclesfield College
Macclesfield
Cheshire
West Cheshire College
Chester
Chester College of HE
A55
M6
Crewe
South Cheshire College
Manchester Metropolitan University (Crewe & Alsager)
Nantwich
Reaseheath College
Universities
Colleges of higher education
FE colleges directly funded by HEFCE
Main line railway
Motorway
(A) Main roads
County boundaries
Manchester Metropolitan University
University of Manchester
UMIST
University of Salford
Royal Northern College of Music
Manchester College of Arts and Technology
City College Manchester
North Trafford College of Further Education
Salford College
Liverpool John Moores University
University of Liverpool
Liverpool Hope
City of Liverpool Community College
Knowsley Community College
Hugh Baird College

35

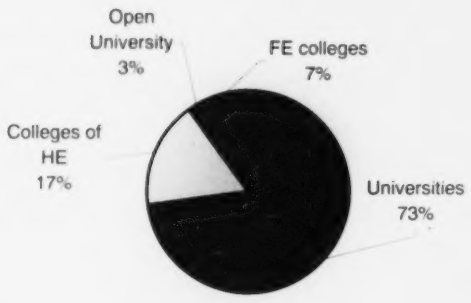
606 36

Higher education students and institutions

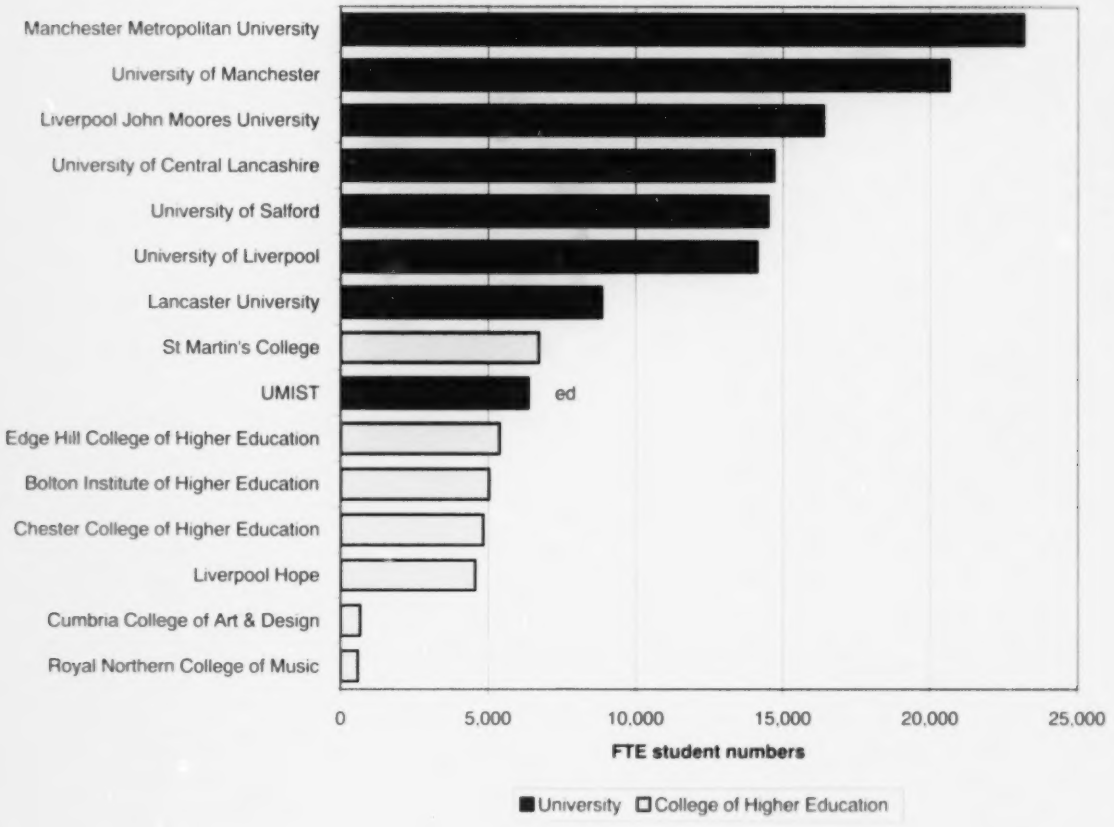
Student numbers

FTE:	
In HE institutions:	146,502
(of which franchised to FECs:	2,376)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	11,263
Total:	**157,765**
Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	187,921
(of which franchised to FECs:	3,088)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	15,973
Total:	**203,894**

HE students by type of institution



HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers

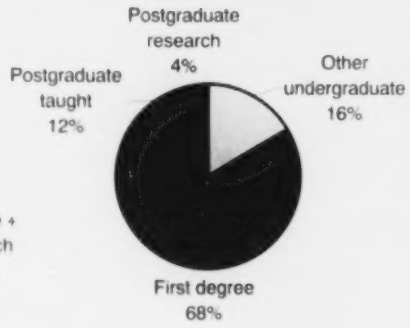


Students at HEIs: characteristics

Part-time % of FTEs:	15.6%	Overseas students (HEIs):	14,328 (10.0%)
Part-time % of all students:	33.6%	Male/Female ratio:	45.0/55.0
PG % of FTEs:	15.5%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	21.8%

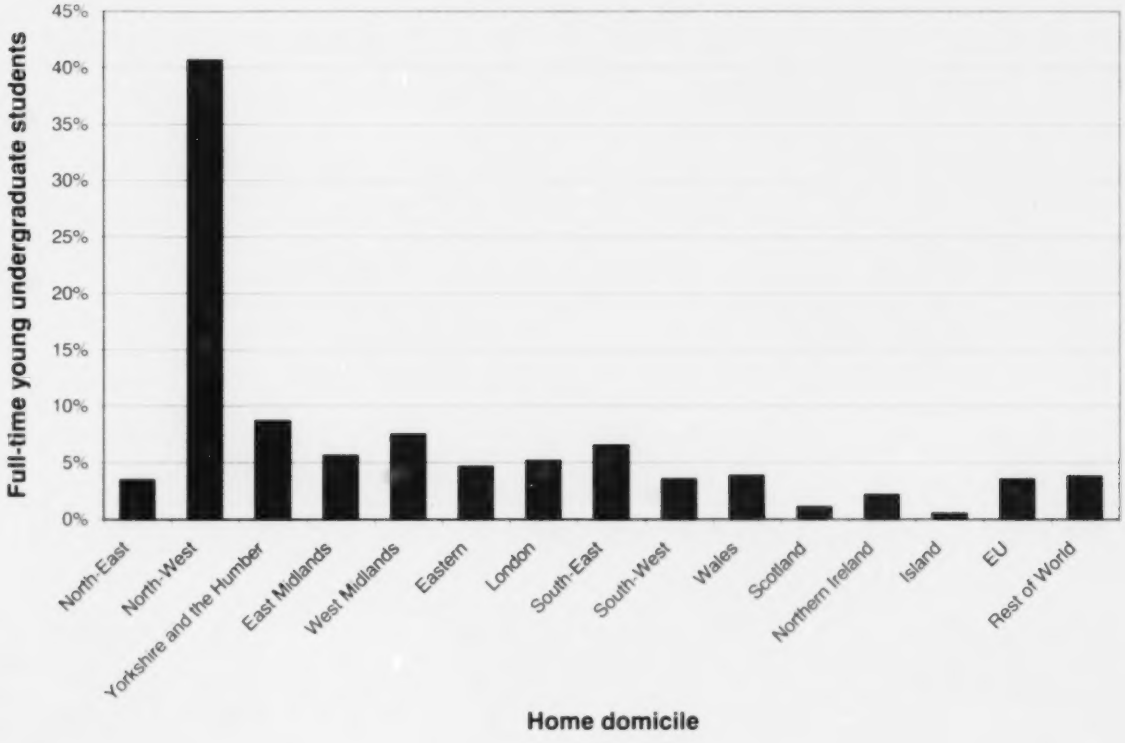
Students by mode

Students by level

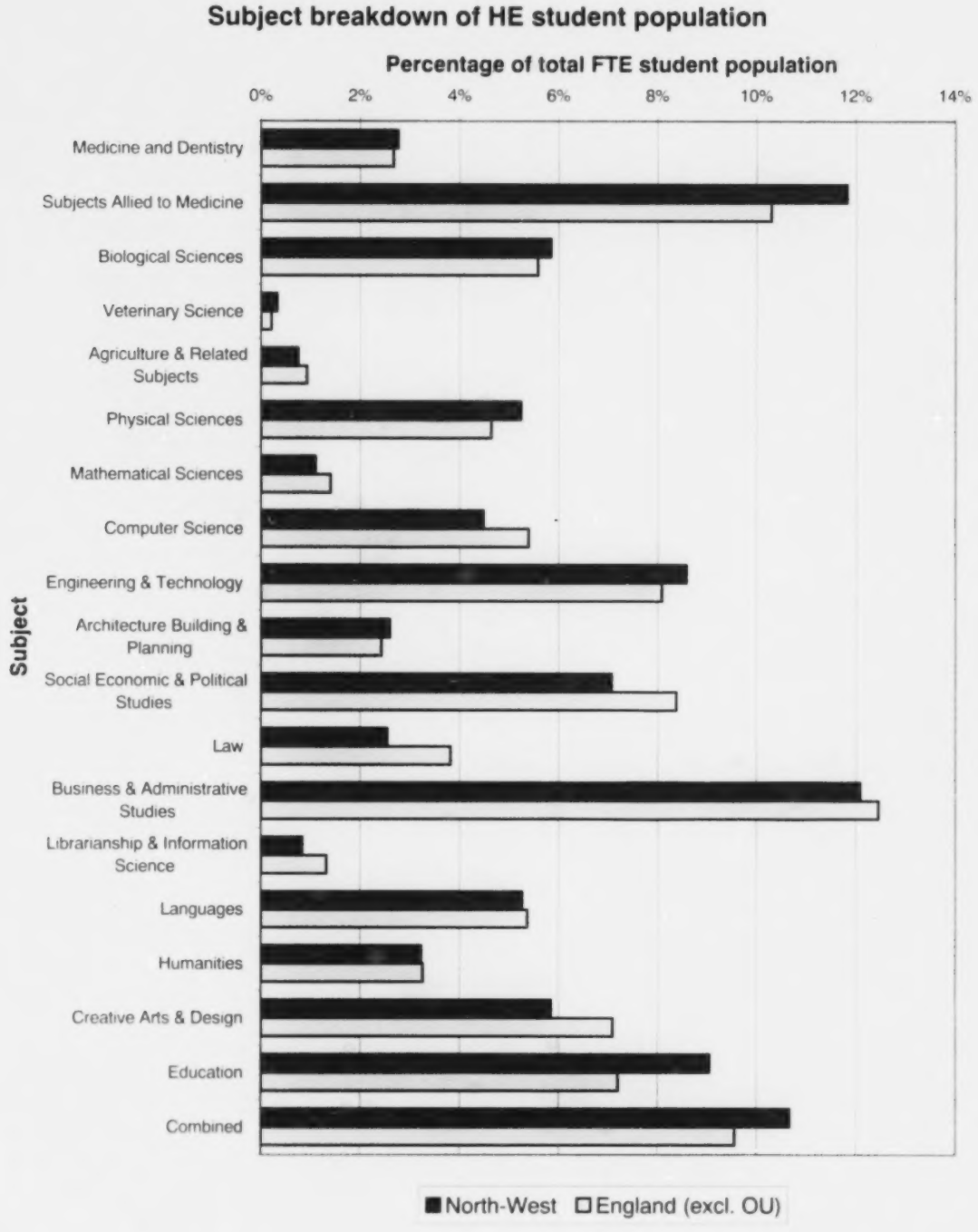


Undergraduate students by age on entry

Where do young students in the North-West come from?



Students at HEIs: subjects

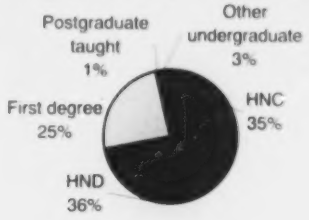


HE students at FE colleges

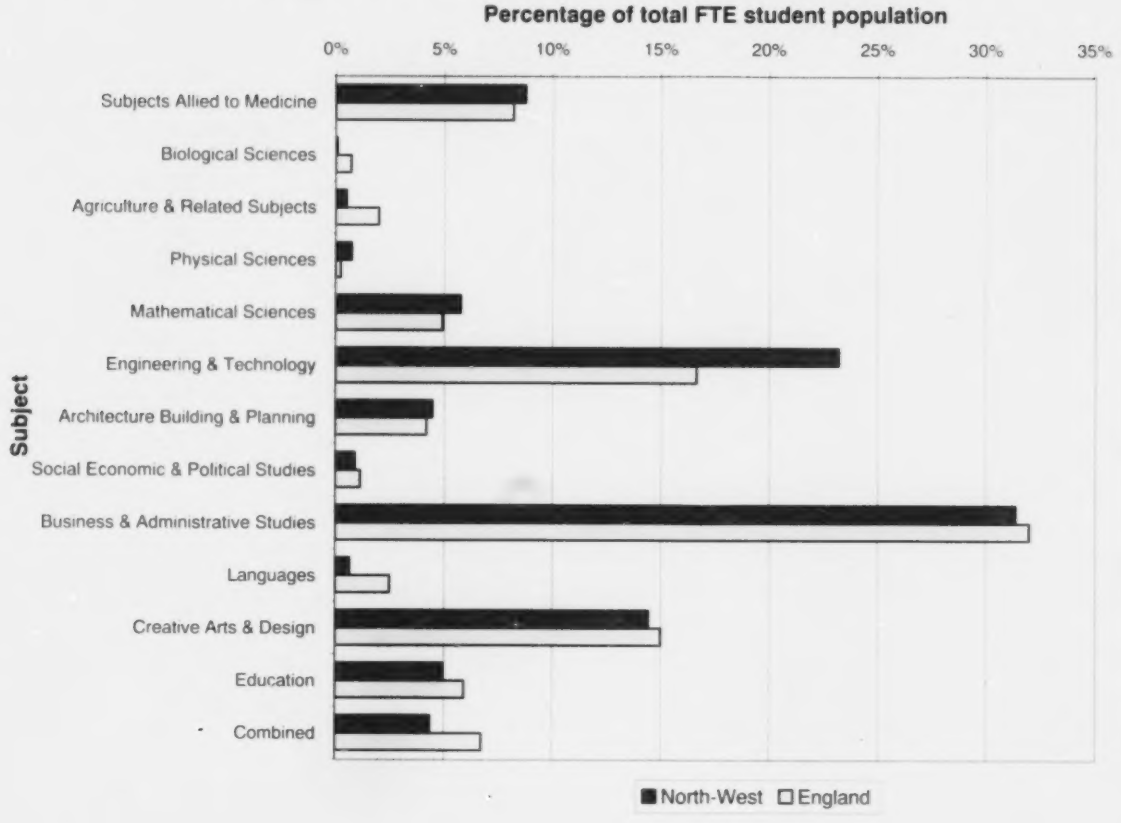
FTE students at FE colleges: 11,263

HE students in FECs by mode

HE students in FECs: qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



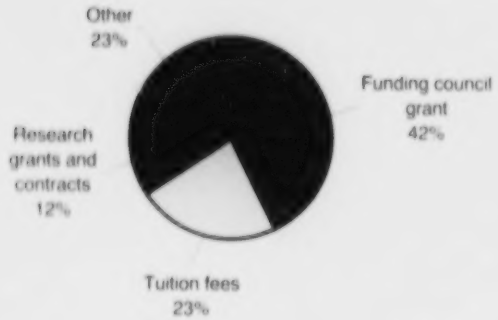
Major FE providers of HE:
(over 500 FTEs)

Blackpool and The Fylde College	1,559 (111 franchised)
Blackburn College	1,302 (106 franchised)
Stockport College of FHE	1,212
Warrington Collegiate Institute	1,106
St Helens College	1,090 (81 franchised)
Wigan and Leigh College	877 (154 franchised)
Wirral Metropolitan College	710 (204 franchised)

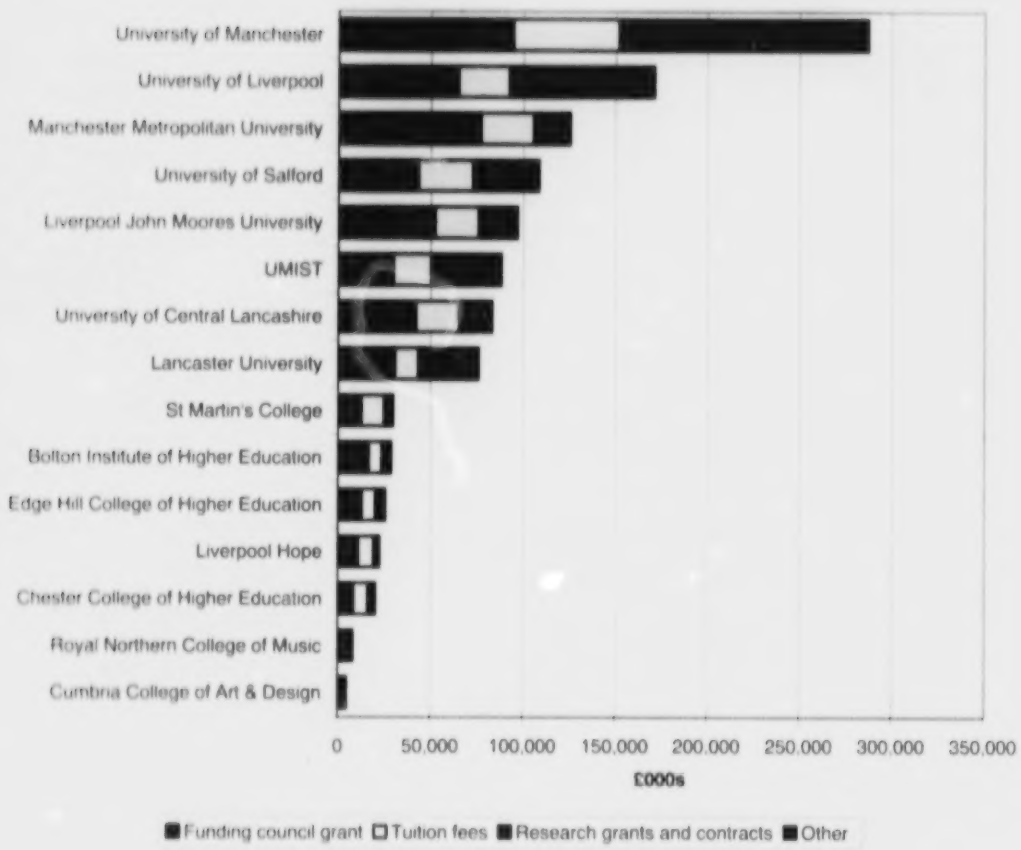
Income to HE institutions

Total income to all HEIs: £1,176 million

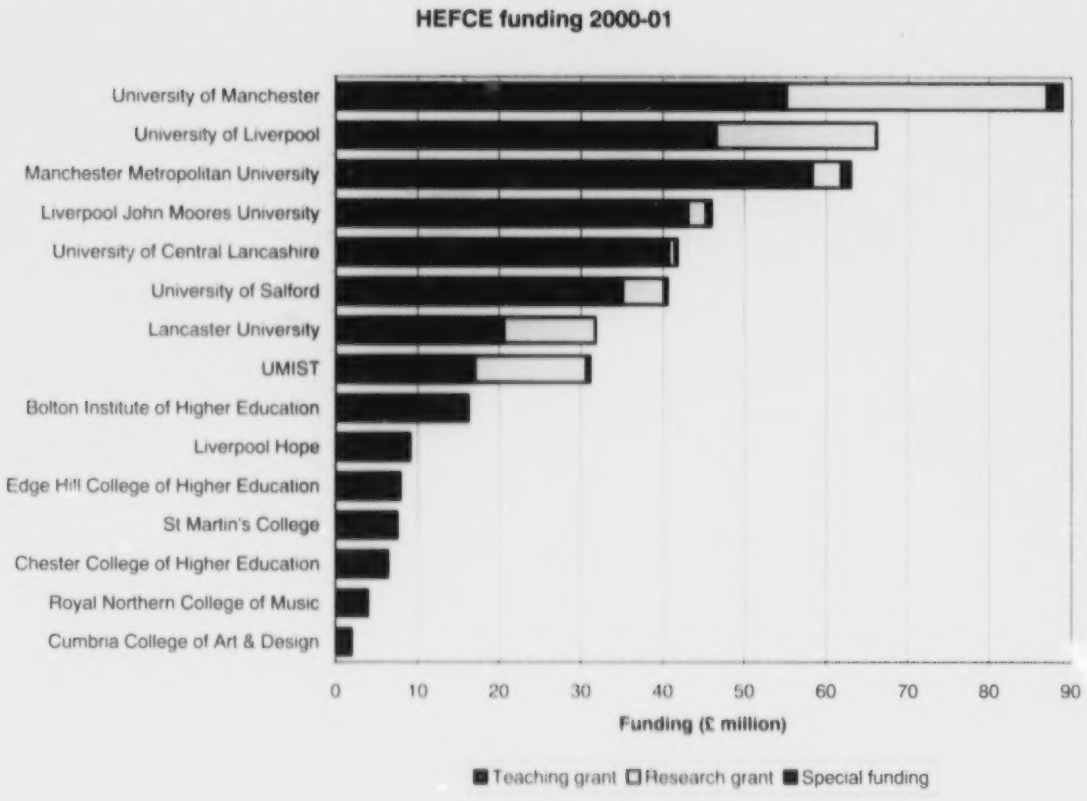
Income to all HEIs by source



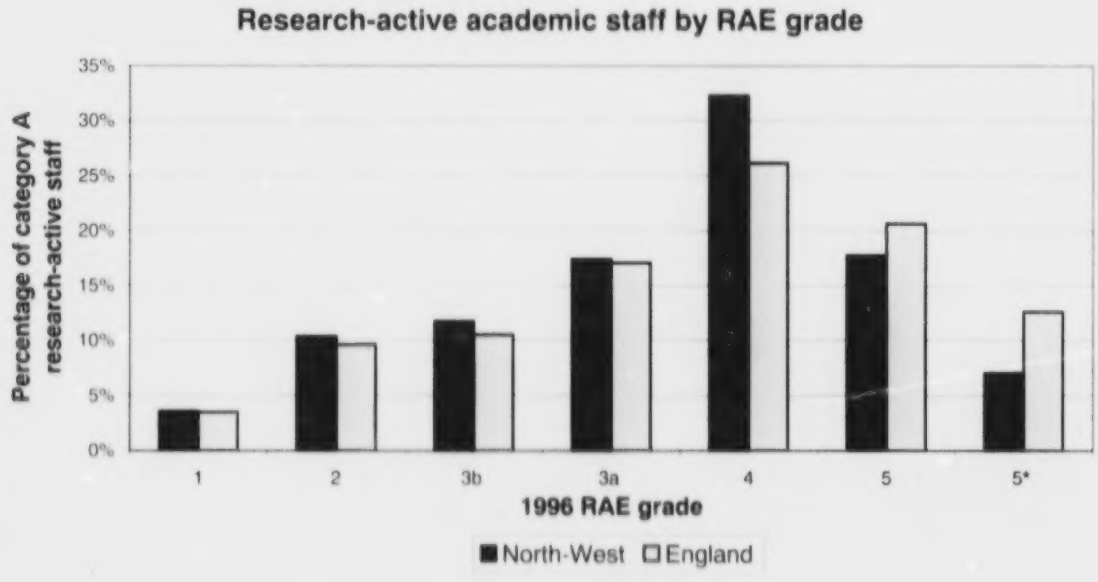
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



HEFCE funding

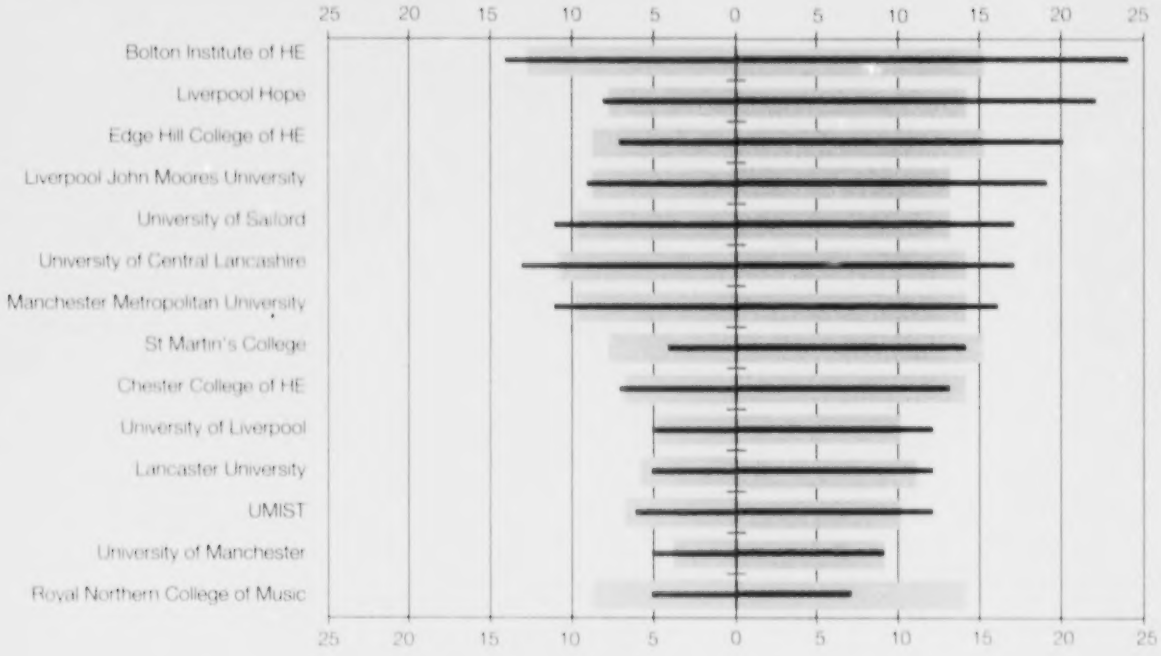


Research Assessment Exercise performance

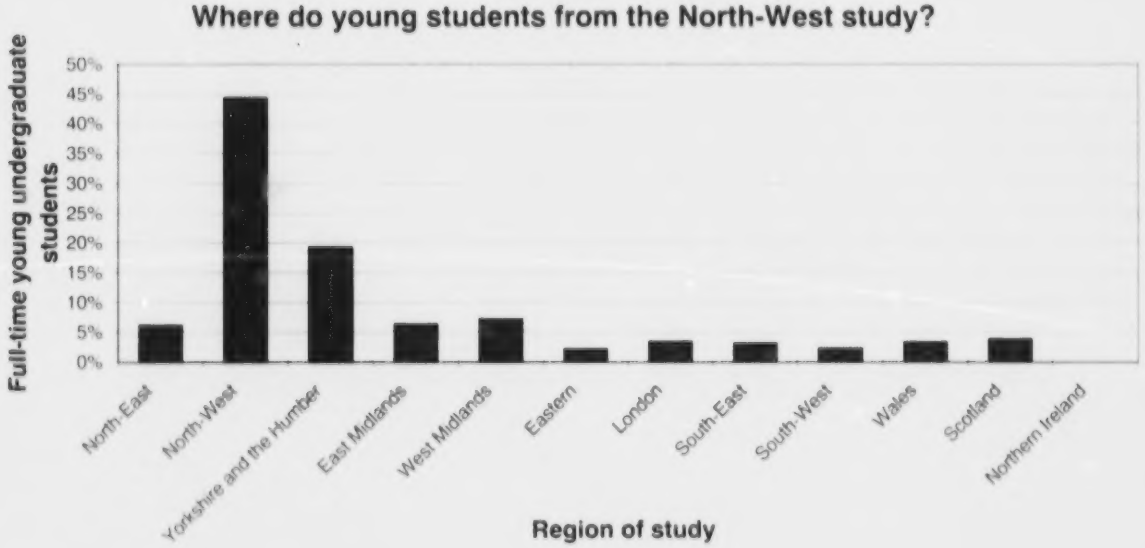


Participation in HE

Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution


25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25
Bolton Institute of HE
Liverpool Hope
Edge Hill College of HE
Liverpool John Moores University
University of Salford
University of Central Lancashire
Manchester Metropolitan University
St Martin's College
Chester College of HE
University of Liverpool
Lancaster University
UMIST
University of Manchester
Royal Northern College of Music
25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25
Percentage of young full-time degree entrants: 1997-98
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (benchmark)
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (actual value)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (benchmark)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (actual value)

Where do young students from the North-West study?

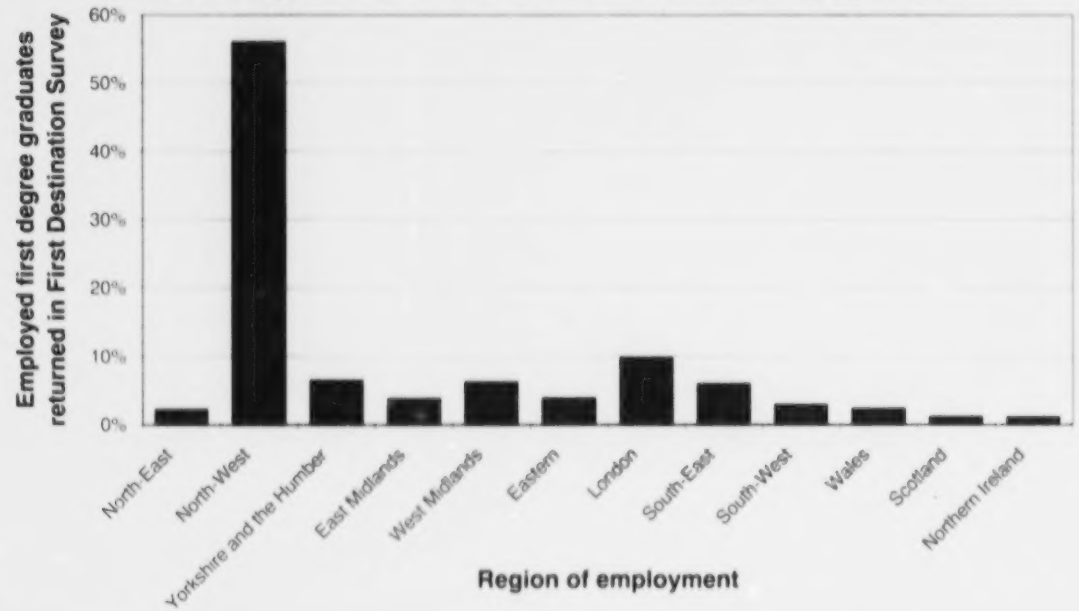


First destinations

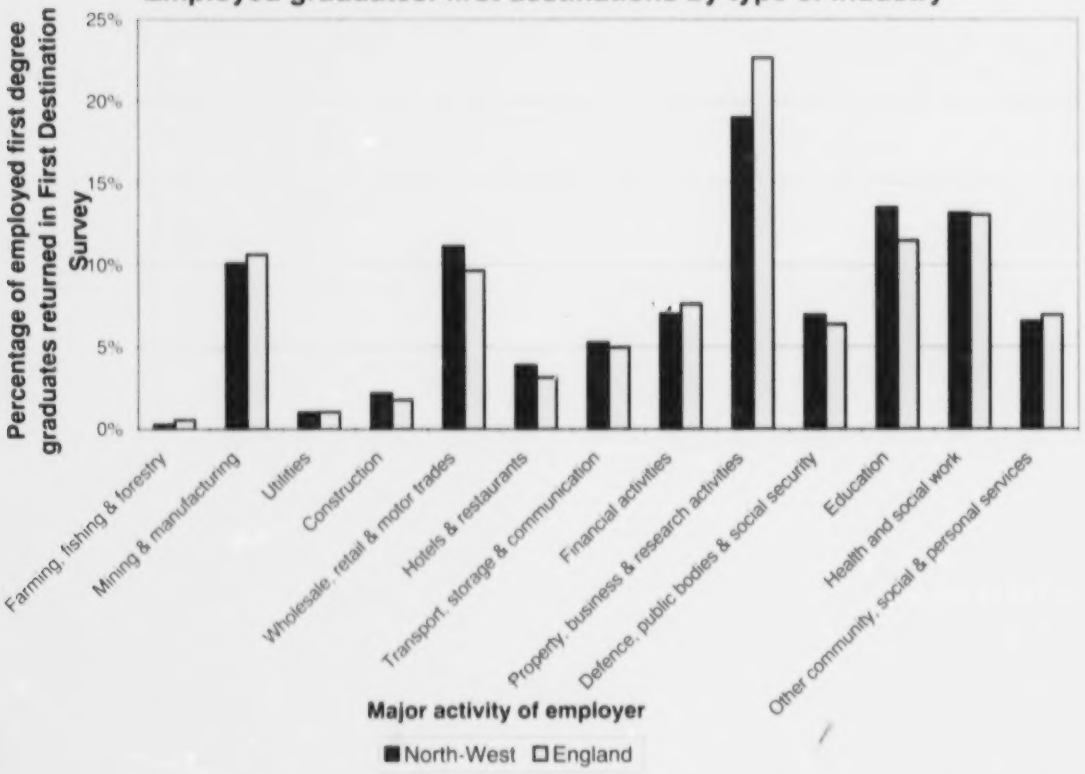
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 66% Further study: 21% Unemployed: 5%

Where do graduates from the North-West find employment?

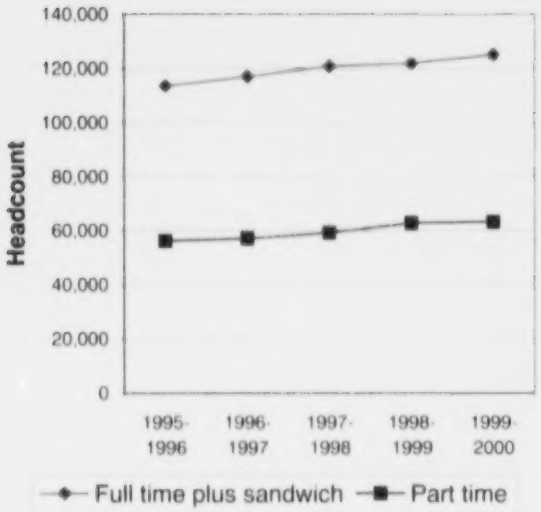


Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry

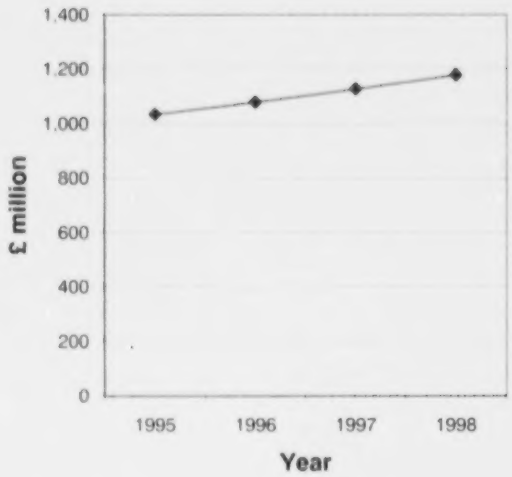


Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 6,884,600

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
North-West	21.0%	40.1%	18.3%	20.5%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) North-West: - Data not available England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	North-West	England
Unemployment	5.9%	5.4%
GDP/head	£10,481	£11,740

Regional contacts

Universities

University of Central Lancashire
PRESTON
PR1 2HE Tel 01772 201201

Lancaster University
University House
Bailrigg
LANCASTER
LA1 4YW Tel 01524 65201

University of Liverpool
PO Box 147
Abercromby Square
LIVERPOOL
L69 3BX Tel 0151 794 2000

Liverpool John Moores University
Egerton Court
2 Rodney Street
LIVERPOOL
L3 5UX Tel 0151 231 2121

University of Manchester
Oxford Road
MANCHESTER
M13 9PL Tel 0161 275 2000

University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST)
PO Box 88
Sackville Street
MANCHESTER
M60 1QD Tel 0161 236 3311

Manchester Metropolitan University
All Saints Building
Oxford Road
MANCHESTER
M15 6BH Tel 0161 247 2000

The Open University in the North West
Chorlton House
70 Manchester Road
Chorlton-cum-Hardy
MANCHESTER
M21 9UN Tel 0161 862 9081

University of Salford
SALFORD
M5 4WT Tel 0161 745 5000

HE colleges

Bolton Institute of Higher Education
Deane Road
BOLTON
BL3 5AB Tel 01204 528851

Chester College of Higher Education
Parkgate Road
CHESTER
CH1 4BJ Tel 01244 375444

Cumbria College of Art & Design
Brampton Road
CARLISLE
CA3 9AY Tel 01228 400 300

Edge Hill College of Higher Education
St Helens Road
ORMSKIRK
L39 4QP Tel 01695 575171

Liverpool Hope
Hope Park
LIVERPOOL
L16 9JD Tel 0151 291 3000

Royal Northern College of Music
124 Oxford Road
MANCHESTER
M13 9RD Tel 0161 907 5200

St Martin's College
Bowerham
LANCASTER
LA1 3JD Tel 01524 63446

HE consortia

North West Universities Association (NWUA)

Higher Education North West

East Annex
Town Hall
WARRINGTON
WA1 1HU Tel 01925 442 084

Yorkshire and the Humber

Introduction

Yorkshire and the Humber comprise an area of over 15,400 km^2. Eighty per cent of the region's land area is rural, and 20 per cent of the population of around 5 million live in rural areas. The population density of the region is around 325 people per km^2. With a population of over 700,000, Leeds is the largest city in the region. Other significant cities include Sheffield, Bradford, York and Hull.

Economic development

The economic output of Yorkshire and the Humber is over £51 billion; 8 per cent of the total UK GDP. The sub-regions vary, with South Yorkshire producing around three-quarters of the UK average GDP per head. The most economically successful part of the region is North Yorkshire. Most industrial sectors have been growing in line with the average for the UK with the exception of mining and quarrying, which have been in decline.

Unemployment in the region is 6.3 per cent compared with an average of 5.7 per cent for the UK.

Direct expenditure by higher education institutions in the region is around £1 billion per year.

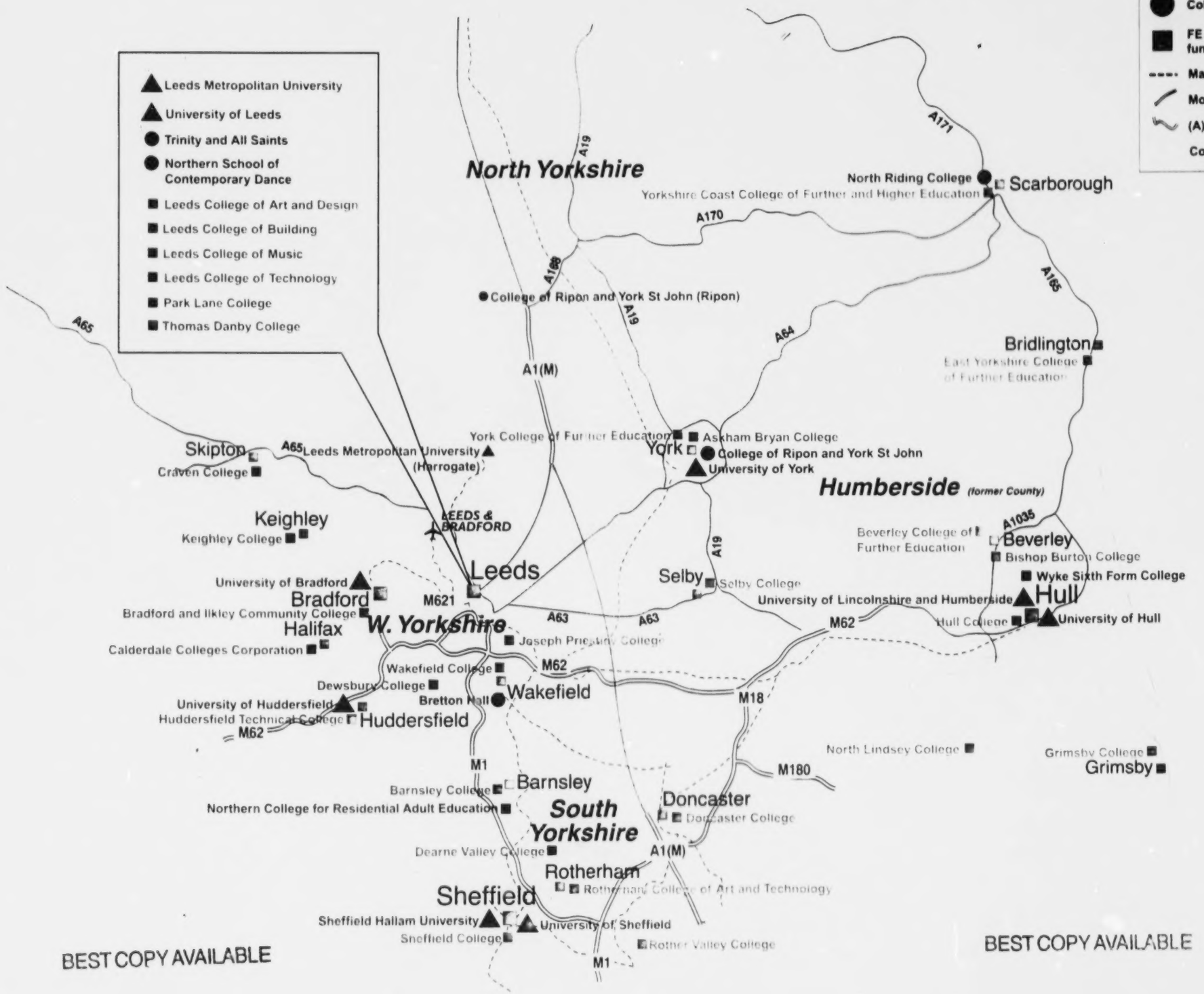
Higher education provision

There are 14 higher education institutions in Yorkshire and the Humber: nine universities and five higher education colleges. There are an additional 31 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses directly funded by the HEFCE. The higher education student population is just under 139,000 full-time equivalent students. Yorkshire and the Humber is the fourth largest of HEFCE's regions. The institutions range in size from Leeds University (21,089 students) to the Northern School of Contemporary Dance (138 students). They also range in terms of mission, and include specialist colleges as well as civic universities.

The largest concentration of higher education is in Leeds, with two universities and two higher education colleges. The Yorkshire and Humberside Universities Association (YHUA) was one of the earliest HE consortia to be established in the UK.

Participation and access

Thirty-two per cent of students in Yorkshire and the Humber study part-time, in line with the national average of 32.3 per cent. The region is a major importer of higher education students.



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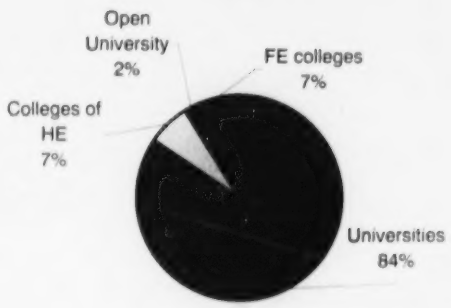
Higher education students and institutions

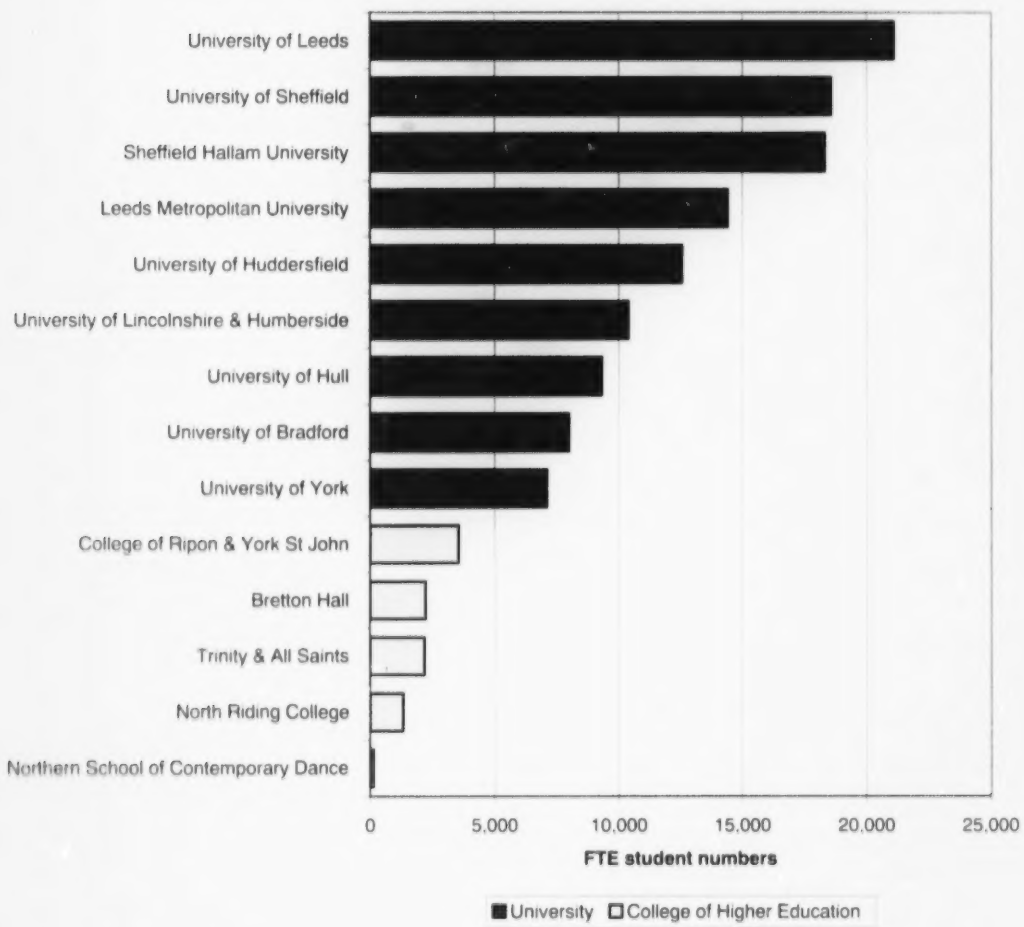
Student numbers

FTE:	
In HE institutions:	129,113
(of which franchised to FECs:	3186)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	9,238
Total:	**138,351**
Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	163,635
(of which franchised to FECs):	-4,150
In FE colleges (directly funded):	11,994
Total:	**175,629**

HE students by type of institution



HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 higher education student numbers

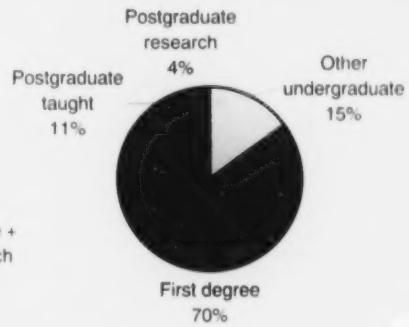


Students at HEIs: characteristics

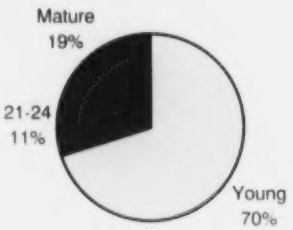
Part-time % of FTEs:	15.4%	Overseas students (HEIs):	12,944 (9.9%)
Part-time % of all students:	32.0%	Male/Female ratio:	47.0/53.0
PG % of FTEs:	15.0%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	19.0%

Students by mode

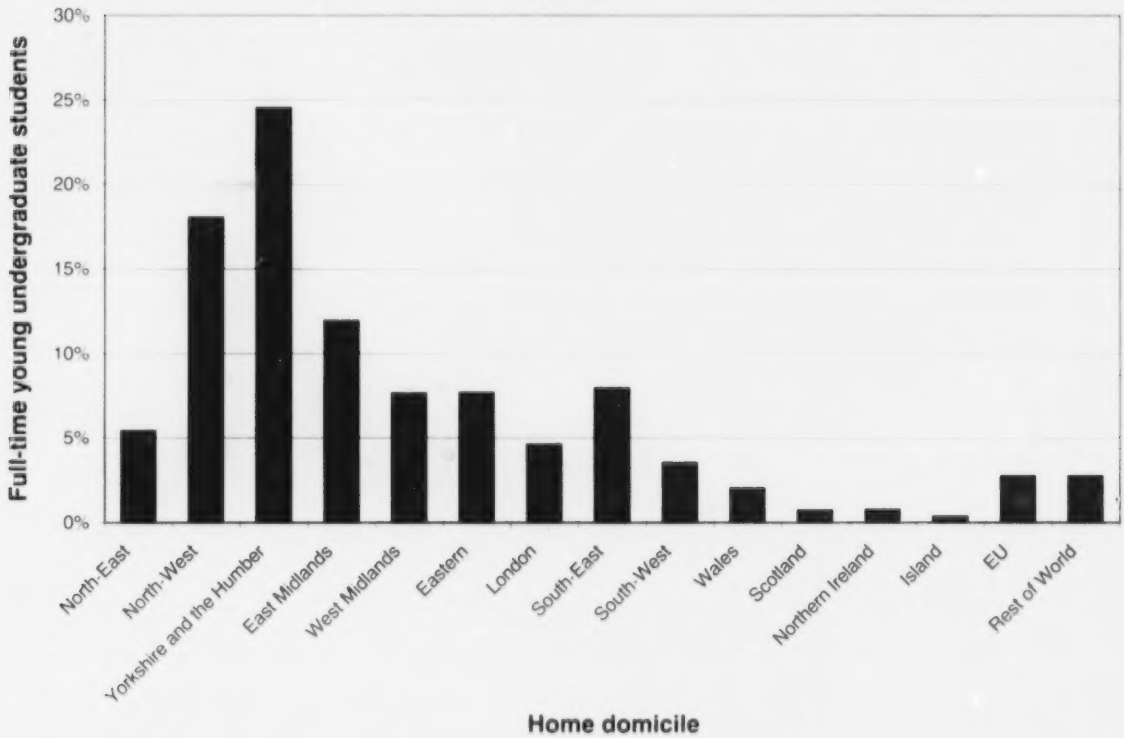
Students by level



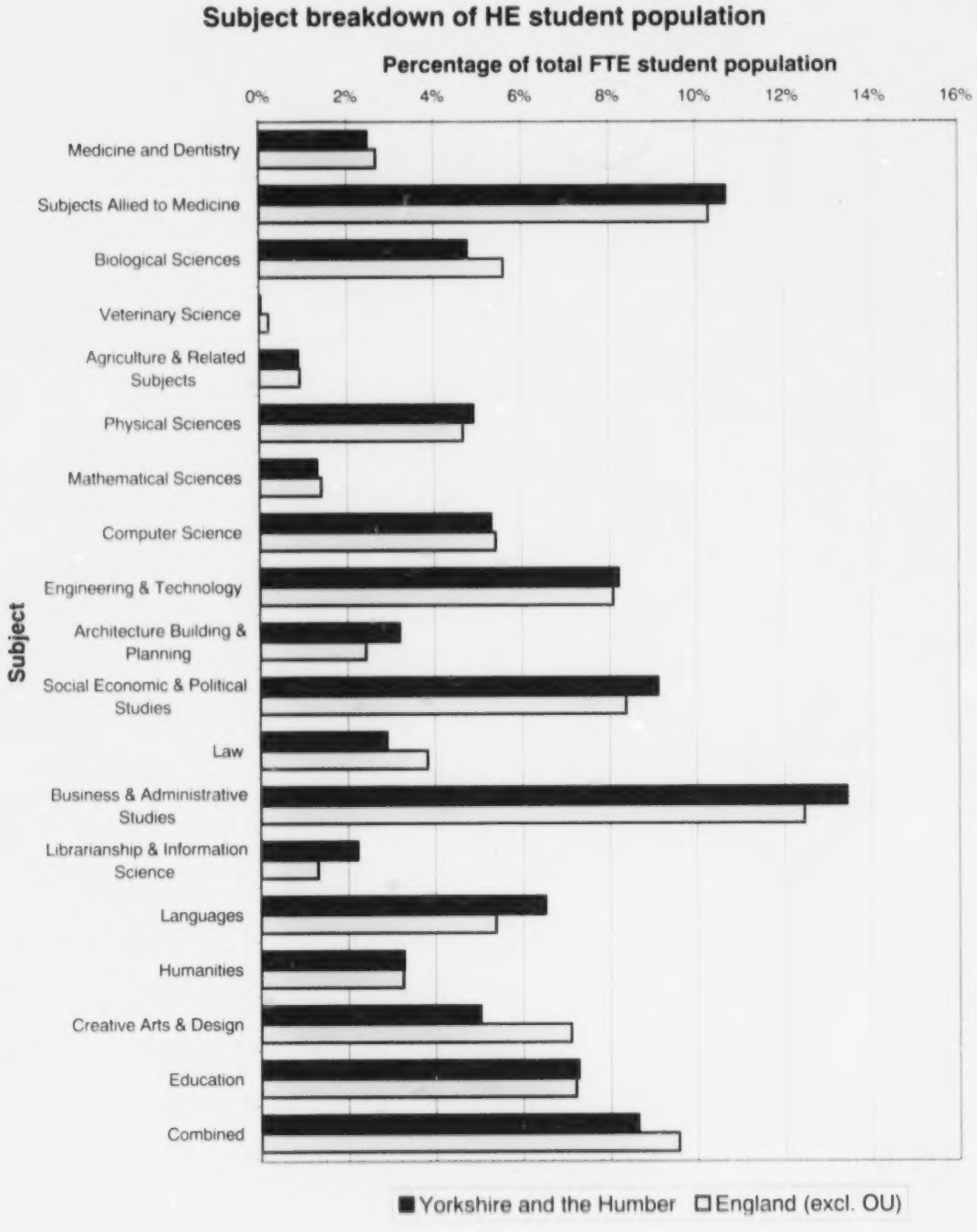
Undergraduate students by age on entry



Where do young students in Yorkshire and the Humber come from?



Students at HEIs: subjects

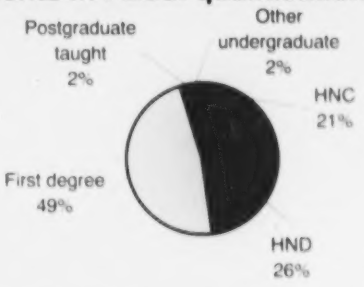


HE students at FE colleges

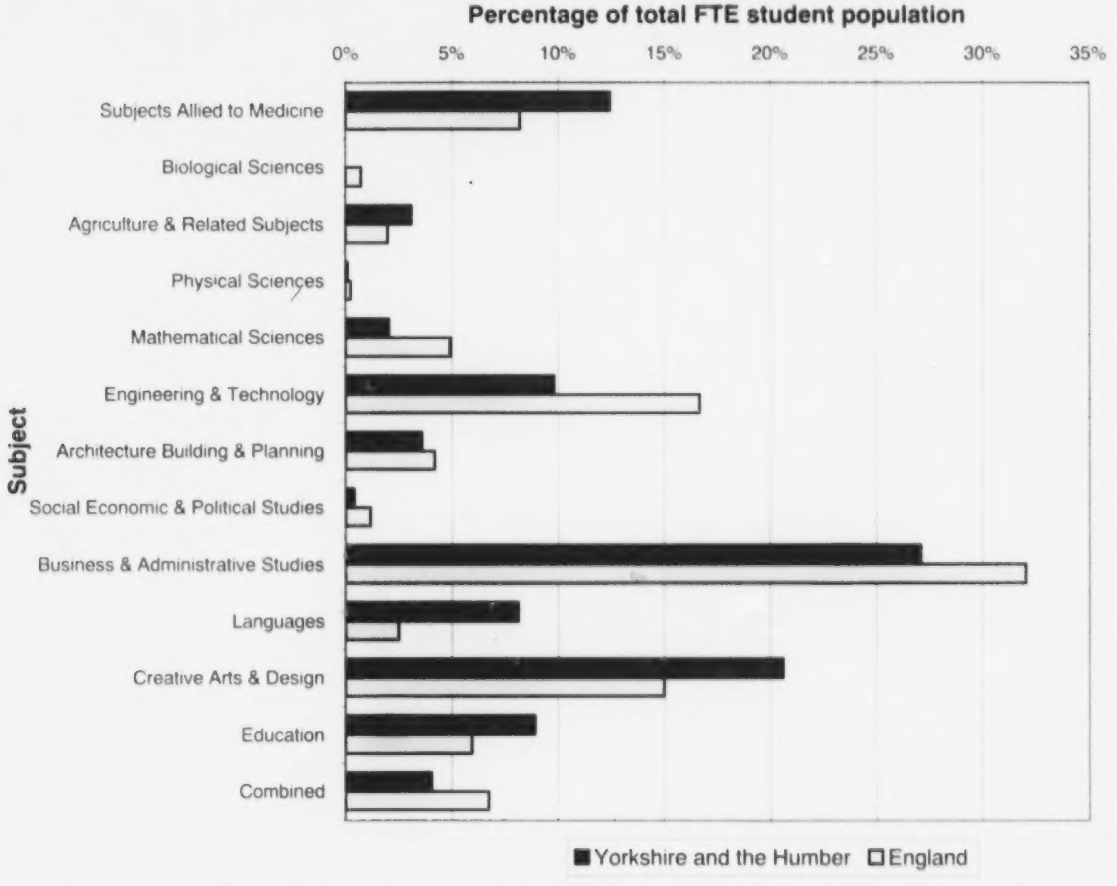
FTE students at FE colleges: 9,238

HE students in FECs by mode

HE students in FECs: qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



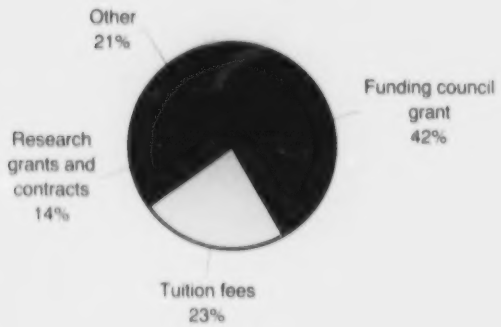
Major FE providers of HE:
(over 500 FTEs)

Bradford College	3,499 (23 franchised)
Barnsley College	1,181 (33 franchised)
Doncaster College	1,028
Grimsby College	1,009 (861 franchised)
The Sheffield College	580 (196 franchised)
Bishop Burton College	523 (383 franchised)

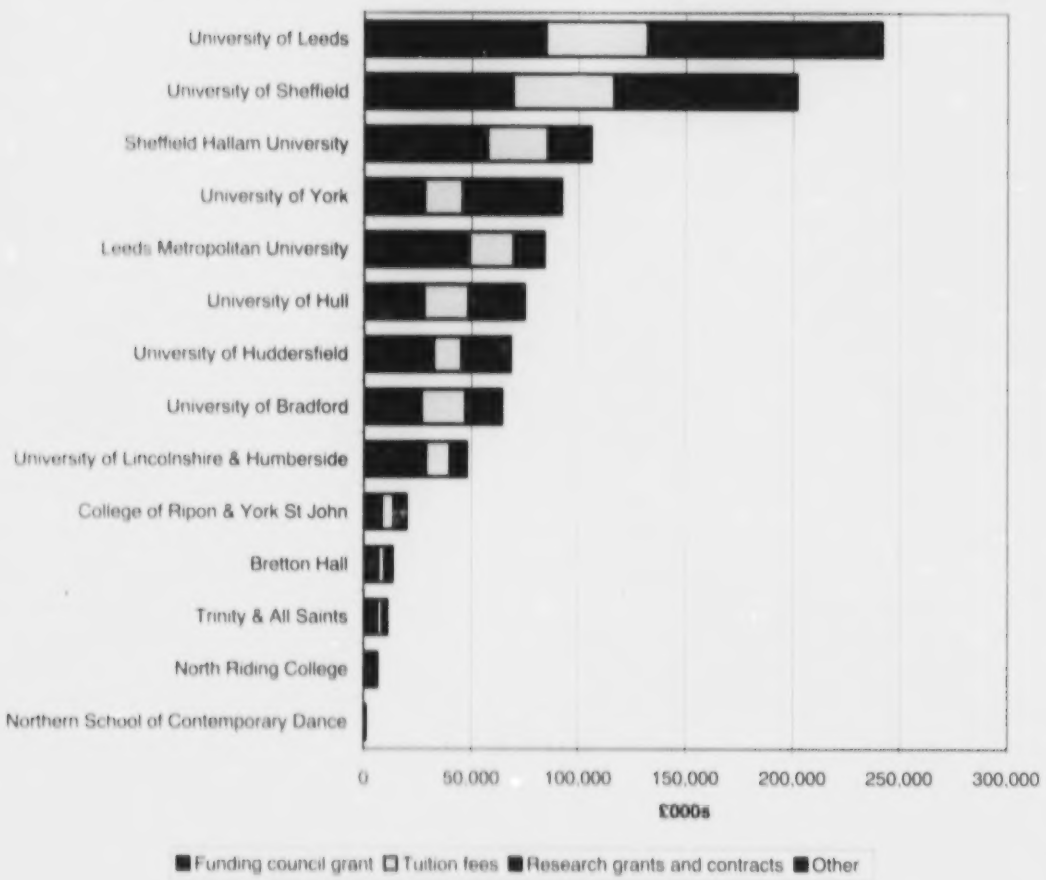
Income to HE institutions

Total income to all HEIs: £1,033 million

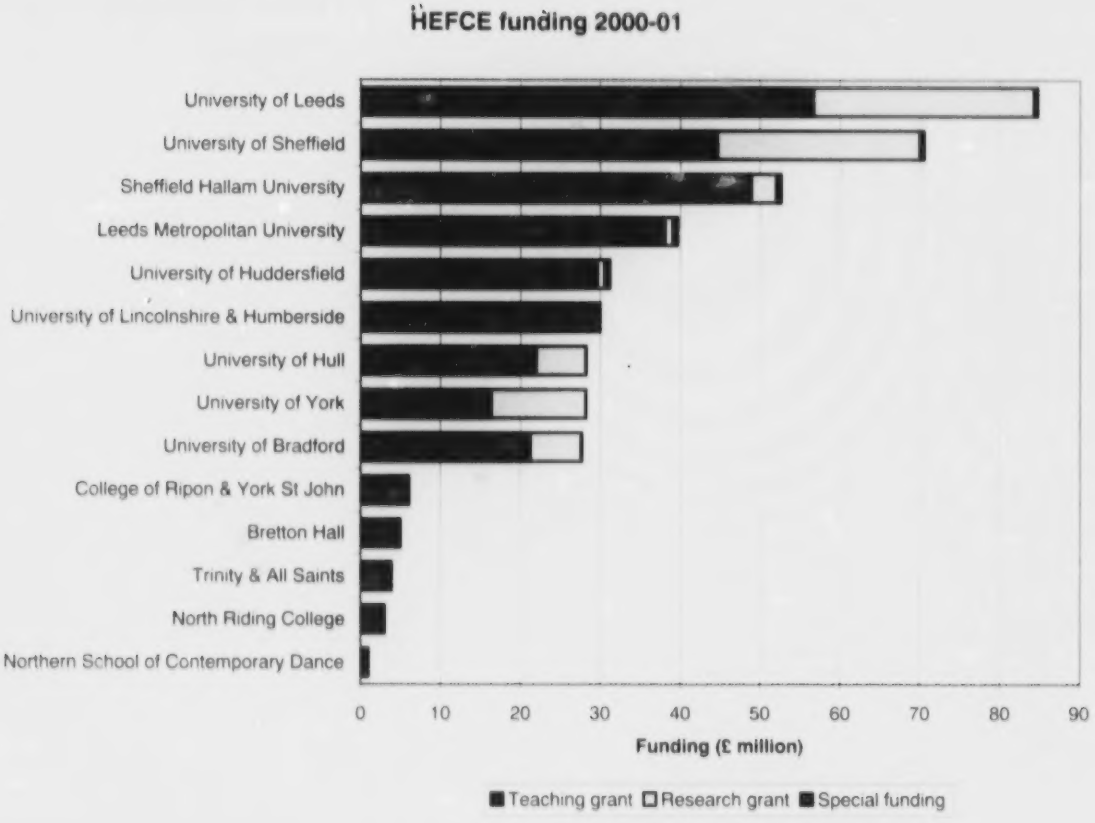
Income to all HEIs by source



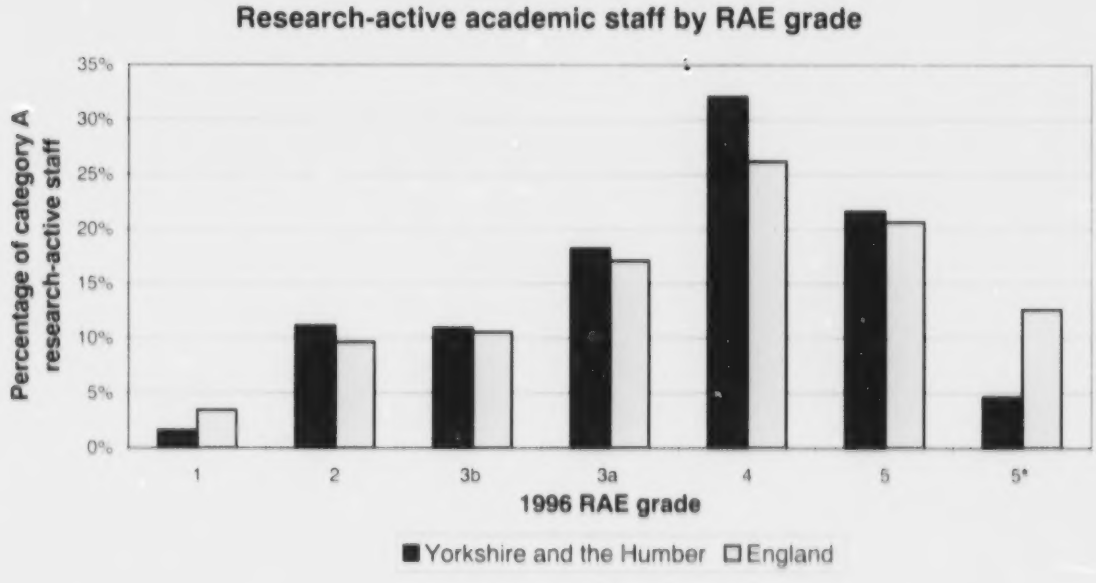
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



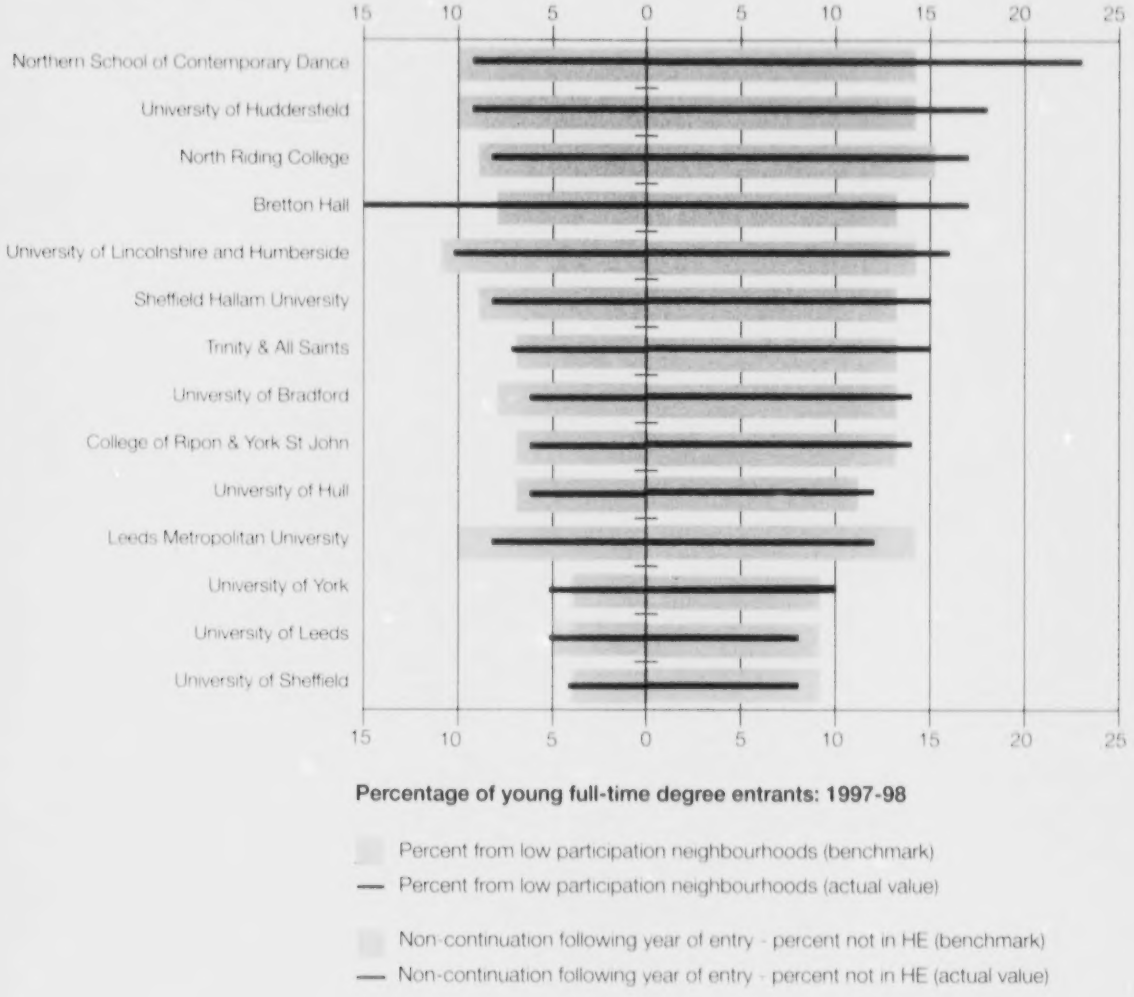
HEFCE funding



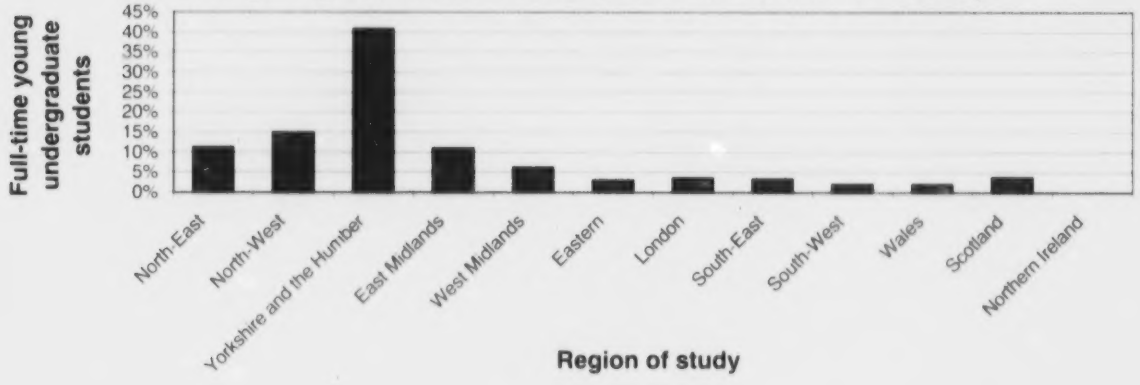
Research Assessment Exercise performance



Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution


15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25
Northern School of Contemporary Dance
University of Huddersfield
North Riding College
Bretton Hall
University of Lincolnshire and Humberside
Sheffield Hallam University
Trinity & All Saints
University of Bradford
College of Ripon & York St John
University of Hull
Leeds Metropolitan University
University of York
University of Leeds
University of Sheffield
15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25
Percentage of young full-time degree entrants: 1997-98
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (benchmark)
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (actual value)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (benchmark)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (actual value)

Where do young students from Yorkshire and the Humber study?

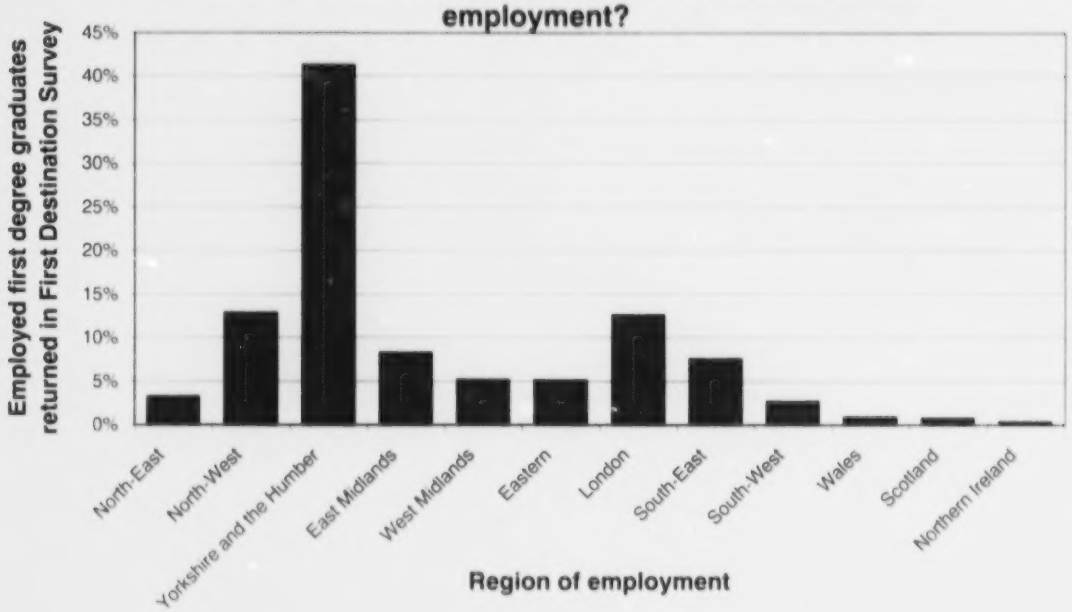


First destinations

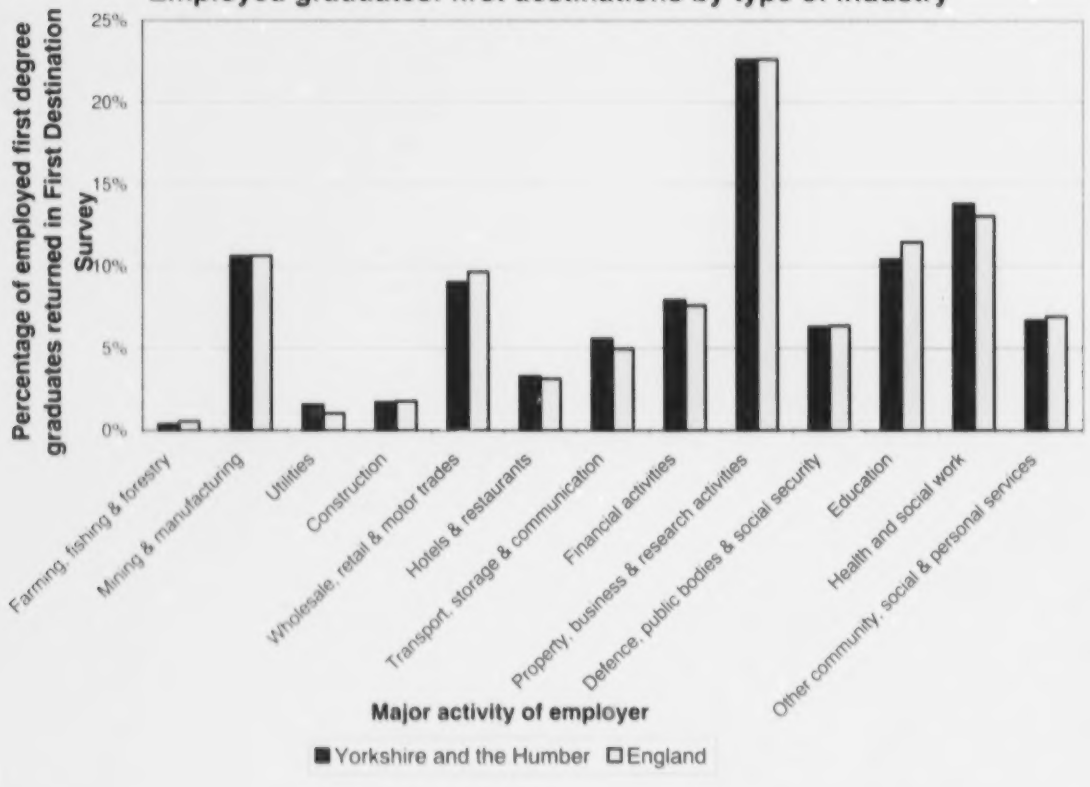
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 67% Further study: 17% Unemployed: 5%

Where do graduates from Yorkshire and the Humber find employment?

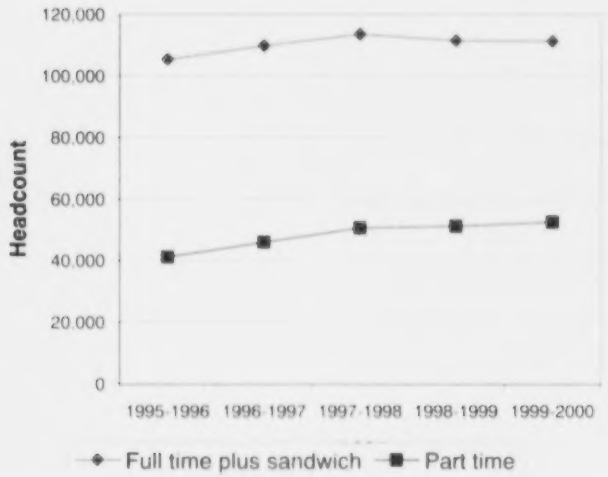


Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry

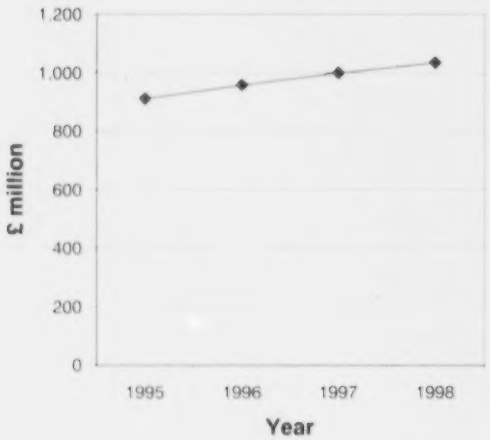


Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 5,037,000

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
Yorkshire and Humber	20.7%	40.6%	18.1%	20.6%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) Yorkshire and the Humber: +1.1% England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	Yorkshire and the Humber	England
Unemployment	6.3%	5.4%
GDP/head	£10,244	£11,740

Regional contacts

Universities

University of Bradford
Richmond Road
BRADFORD
BD7 1DP
Tel 01274 733466

University of Huddersfield
Queensgate
HUDDERSFIELD
HD1 3DH
Tel 01484 422288

University of Hull
HULL
HU6 7RX
Tel 01482 346311

University of Leeds
LEEDS
LS2 9JT
Tel 0113 243 1751

Leeds Metropolitan University
City Campus
LEEDS
LS1 3HE
Tel 0113 283 2600

University of Lincolnshire and Humberside
Cottingham Road
HULL
HU6 7RT
Tel 01482 440550

The Open University in Yorkshire
2 Trevelyan Square
Boar Lane
LEEDS
LS1 6ED
Tel 0113 245 1466

University of Sheffield
Western Bank
SHEFFIELD
S10 2TN
Tel 0114 222 2000

Sheffield Hallam University
City Campus
Pond Street
SHEFFIELD
S1 1UH
Tel 0114 225 5555

University of York
Heslington
YORK
YO10 5DD
Tel 01904 430000

HE Colleges

Bretton Hall
West Bretton
WAKEFIELD
WF4 4LG
Tel 01924 830261

North Riding College
Filey Road
SCARBOROUGH
YO11 3AZ
Tel 01723 362392

Northern School of Contemporary Dance
98 Chapeltown Road
LEEDS
LS7 4BH
Tel 0113 219 3000

The College of Ripon & York St John
York Campus
Lord Mayor's Walk
YORK
YO31 7EX
Tel 01904 656771

Trinity and All Saints
Brownberrie Lane
Horsforth
LEEDS
LS18 5HD
Tel 0113 283 7100

HE consortium

Yorkshire and Humberside Universities Association (YHUA)
University House
Cromer Terrace
LEEDS
LS2 9JT
Tel 0113 2331582

East Midlands

Introduction

The East Midlands has an area of 15,600 km² and a population of around 4 million. It has the second lowest population density of any English region at 265 per km². The region is largely rural with major population centres around Derby, Leicester, Northampton and Nottingham. Its largest city, Nottingham, has a population of over 600,000.

Economic development

The economic output of the East Midlands is around £46 billion; 6.7 per cent of the total UK GDP.

There is a relatively high concentration of manufacturing industries – a reflection of the growth in 'new manufacturing', such as non-metallic mineral products, electronics, food and aerospace. Agriculture is significant, particularly in Lincolnshire. Unemployment, at 5.0 per cent, is slightly lower than the national average of 5.7 per cent.

Direct expenditure by higher education institutions in the region is around £730 million per year.

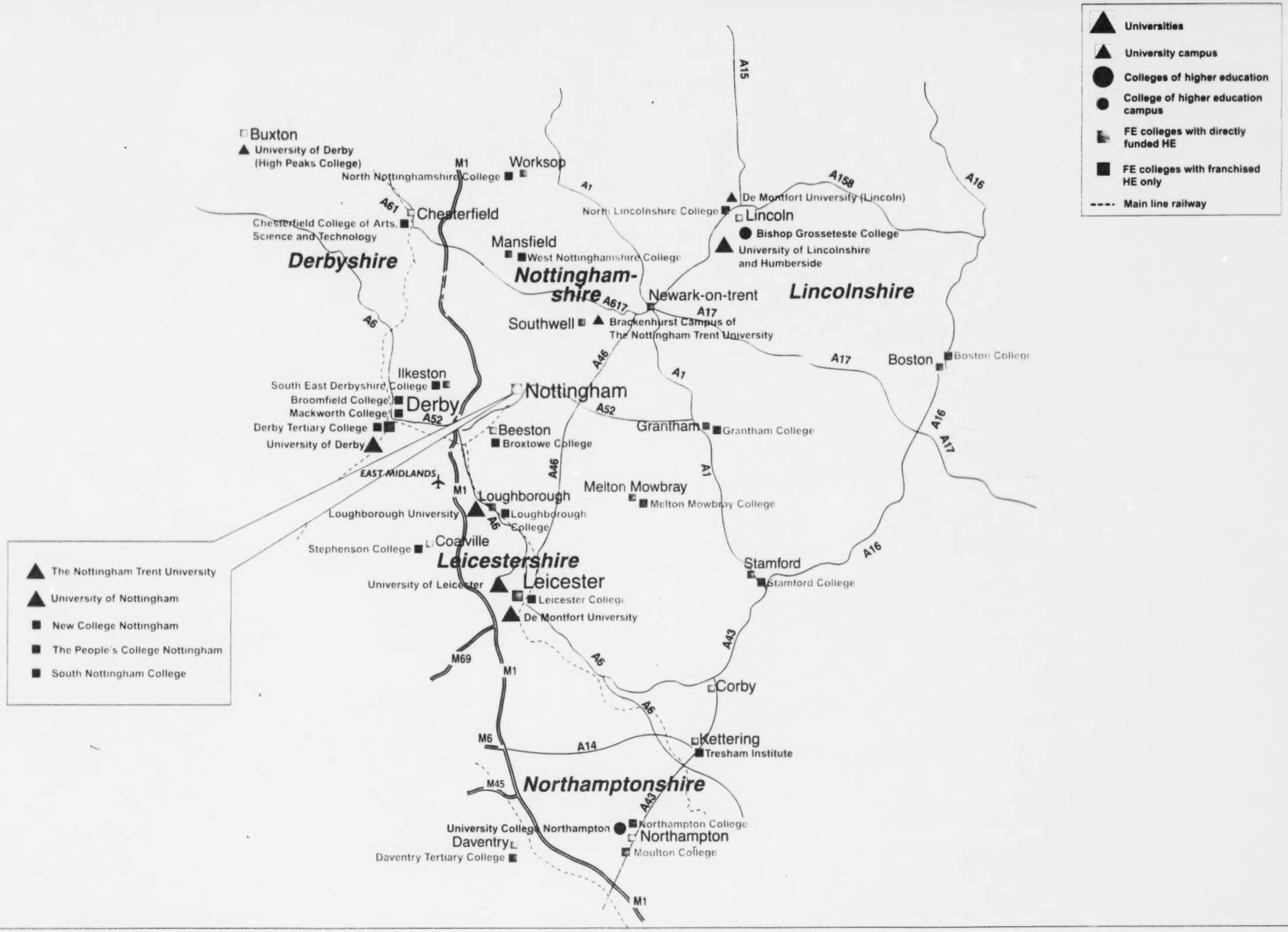
Higher education provision

There are eight higher education institutions based in the East Midlands, six universities and two higher education colleges. There are also 21 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses directly funded by the HEFCE. In total, there are over 97,000 full-time equivalent students studying higher education courses. The institutions range in size from De Montfort University (20,036 students) to Bishop Grosseteste College (862 students).

The greatest concentration of higher education is in Nottingham and Leicester, with two universities each. Three of the six counties include at least one university. Lincolnshire, the largest and least densely populated county in the region, contains the Lincoln campus of the University of Lincolnshire and Humberside as well as four campuses of De Montfort University.

Participation and access

In the East Midlands, 27.5 per cent of higher education students study part-time, compared with the national average of 32.3 per cent. The region is a net importer of higher education students.

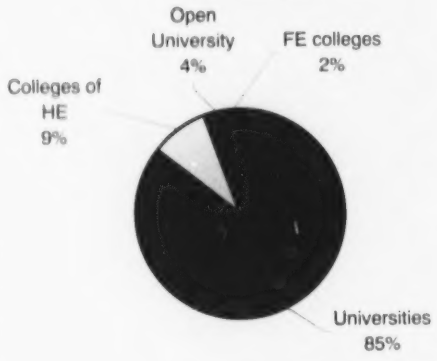

Universities
University campus
Colleges of higher education
College of higher education campus
FE colleges with directly funded HE
FE colleges with franchised HE only
Main line railway
Buxton
University of Derby (High Peaks College)
North Nottinghamshire College
Worksop
Chesterfield
Chesterfield College of Arts, Science and Technology
Derbyshire
Mansfield
West Nottinghamshire College
Nottingham-shire
North Lincolnshire College
De Montfort University (Lincoln)
Lincoln
Bishop Grosseteste College
University of Lincolnshire and Humberside
Lincolnshire
Newark-on-trent
Southwell
Brackenhurst Campus of The Nottingham Trent University
Ilkeston
South East Derbyshire College
Broomfield College
Mackworth College
Derby
Derby Tertiary College
University of Derby
Nottingham
Beeston
Broxtowe College
Grantham
Grantham College
Boston
Boston College
EAST MIDLANDS
Loughborough
Loughborough University
Loughborough College
Melton Mowbray
Melton Mowbray College
Coalville
Stephenson College
Leicestershire
University of Leicester
Leicester
Leicester College
De Montfort University
Stamford
Stamford College
Corby
Kettering
Tresham Institute
Northamptonshire
University College Northampton
Northampton College
Northampton
Moulton College
Daventry
Daventry Tertiary College
The Nottingham Trent University
University of Nottingham
New College Nottingham
The People's College Nottingham
South Nottingham College
A15
A16
A158
A1
A61
A6
A617
A17
A46
A52
A43
M1
M69
M6
A14
M45

Higher education students and institutions

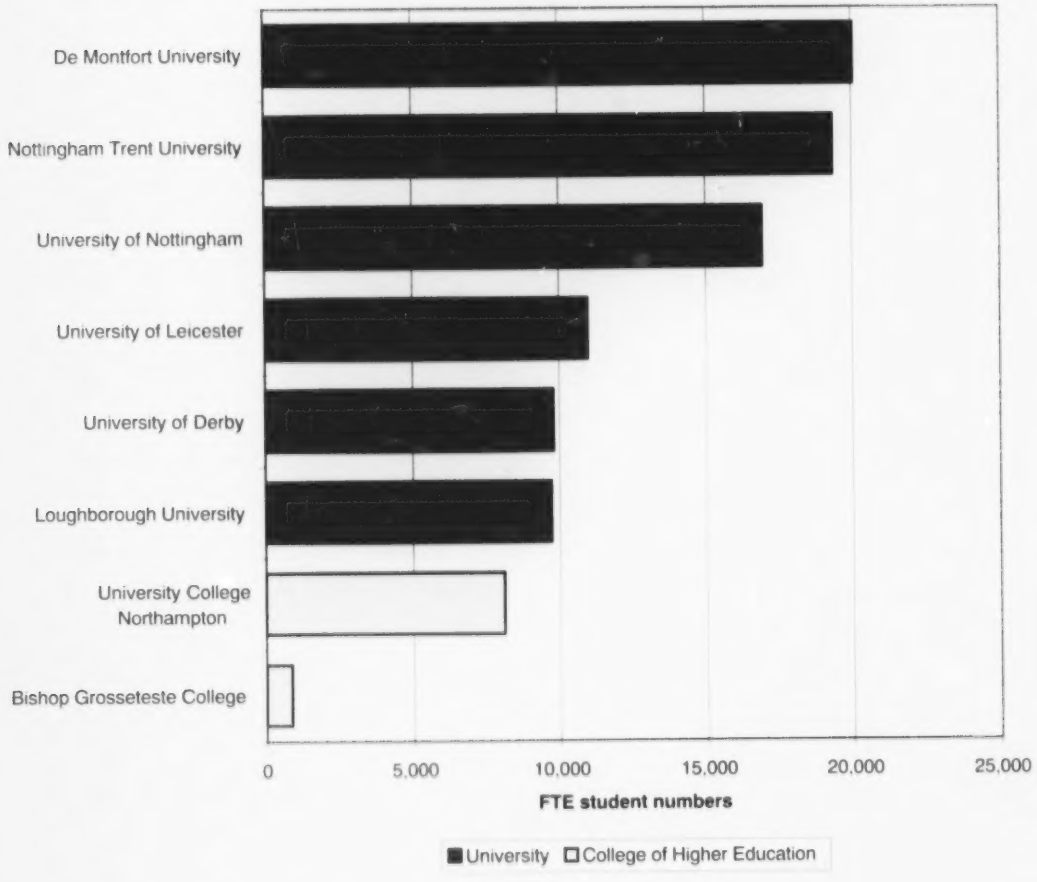
Student numbers

FTE:	
In HE institutions:	95,650
(of which franchised to FECs:	2118)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	1,699
Total:	**97,349**
Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	114,024
(of which franchised to FECs:	2,500)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	2,573
Total:	**116,597**

HE students by type of institution



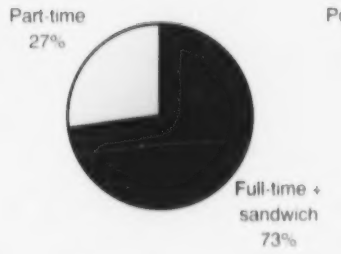
HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers



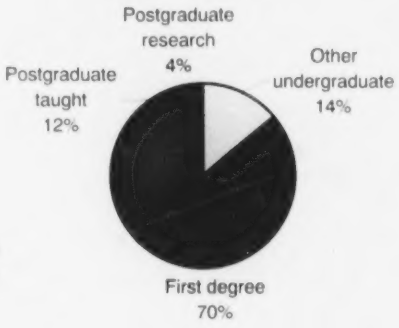
Students at HEIs: characteristics

Part-time % of FTEs:	14.8%	Overseas students (HEIs):	8,148 (8.5%)
Part-time % of all students:	27.3%	Male/Female ratio:	48.9/51.1
PG % of FTEs:	15.6%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	16.3%

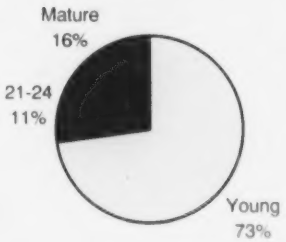
Students by mode



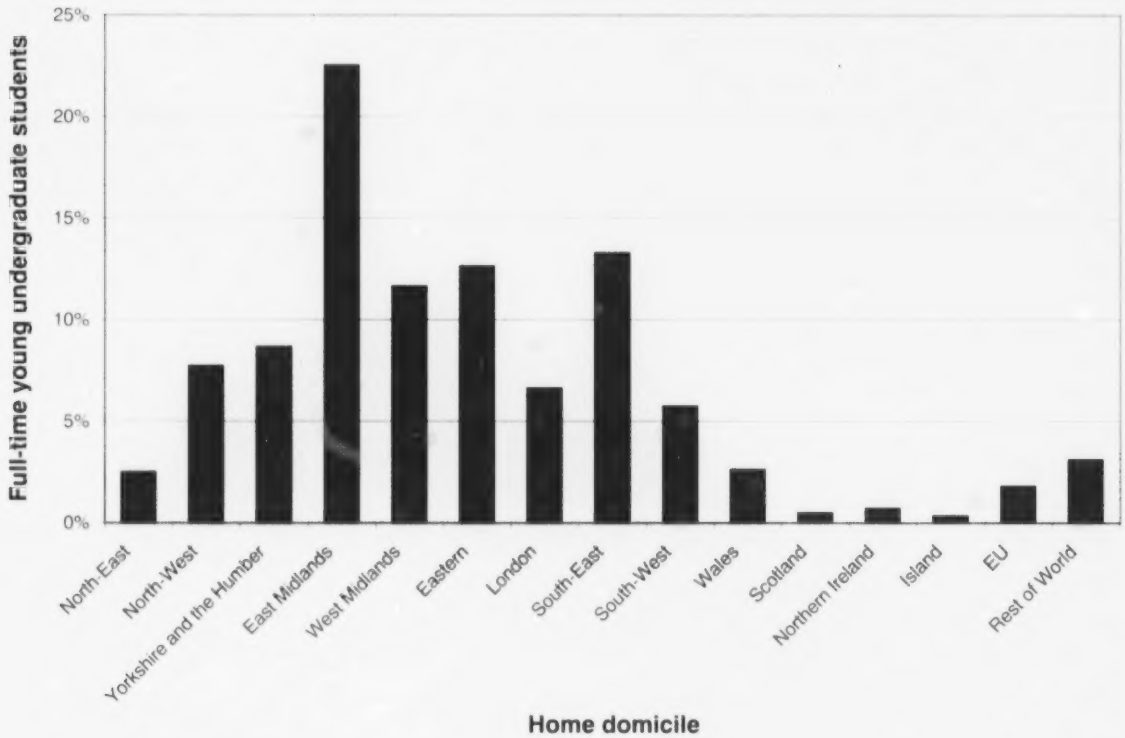
Students by level



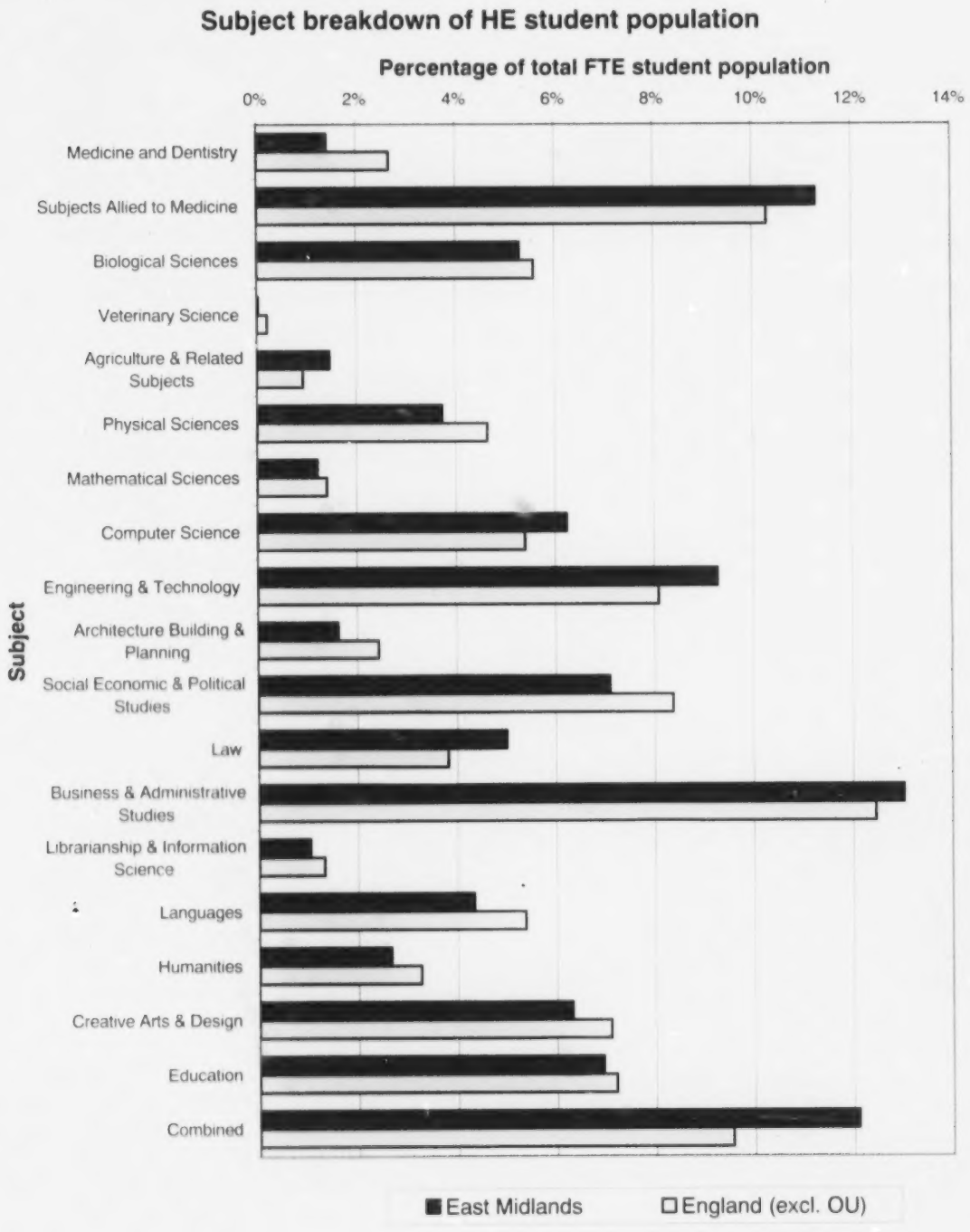
Undergraduate students by age on entry



Where do young students in the East Midlands come from?



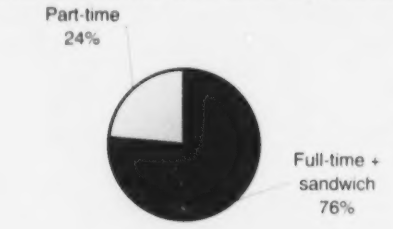
Students at HEIs: subjects



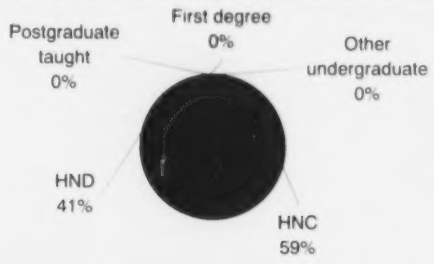
HE students at FE colleges

FTE students at FE colleges: 1,699

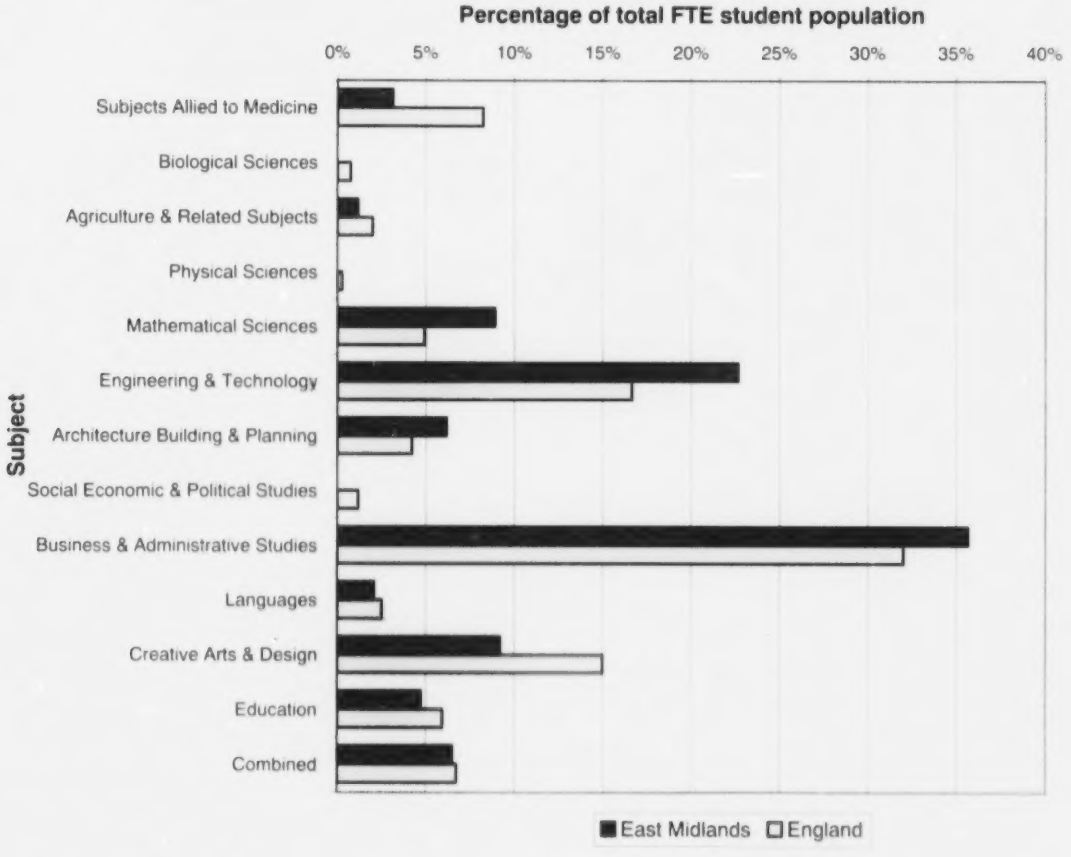
HE students in FECs by mode



HE students in FECs: qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



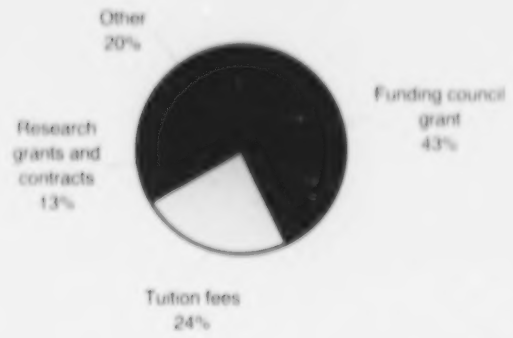
Major FE providers of HE: (over 500 FTEs)

North Lincolnshire College	518 (340 franchised)

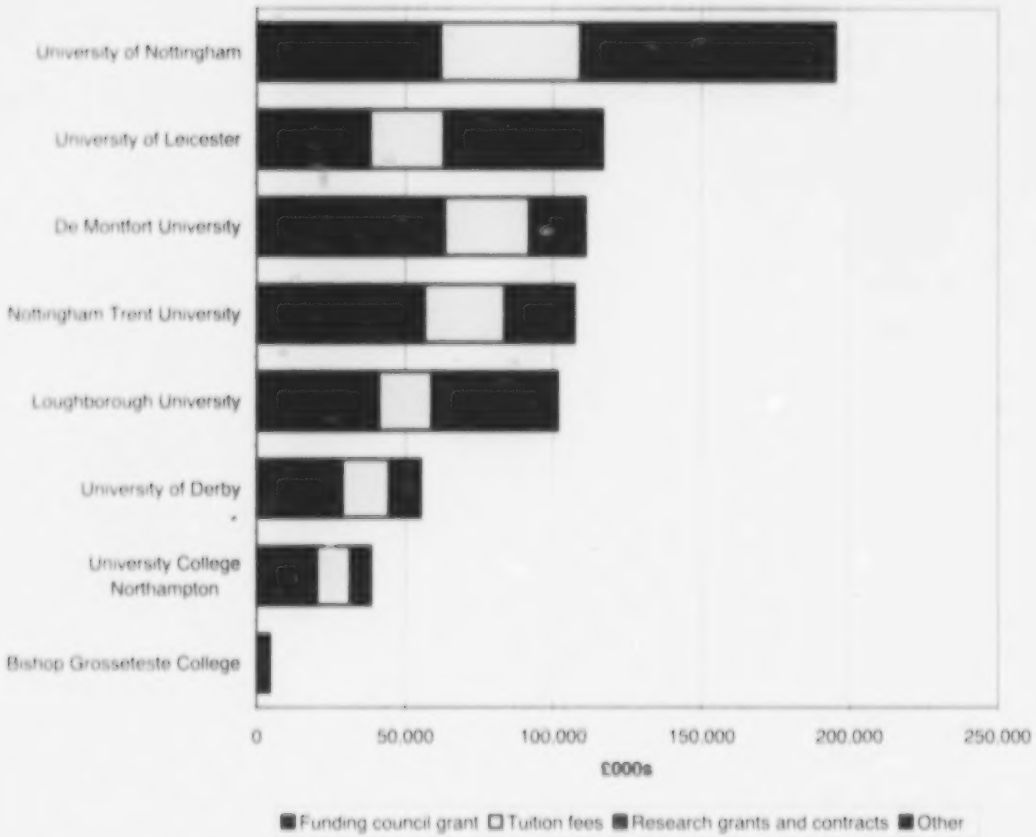
Income to HE institutions

Total income to all HEIs: £730 million

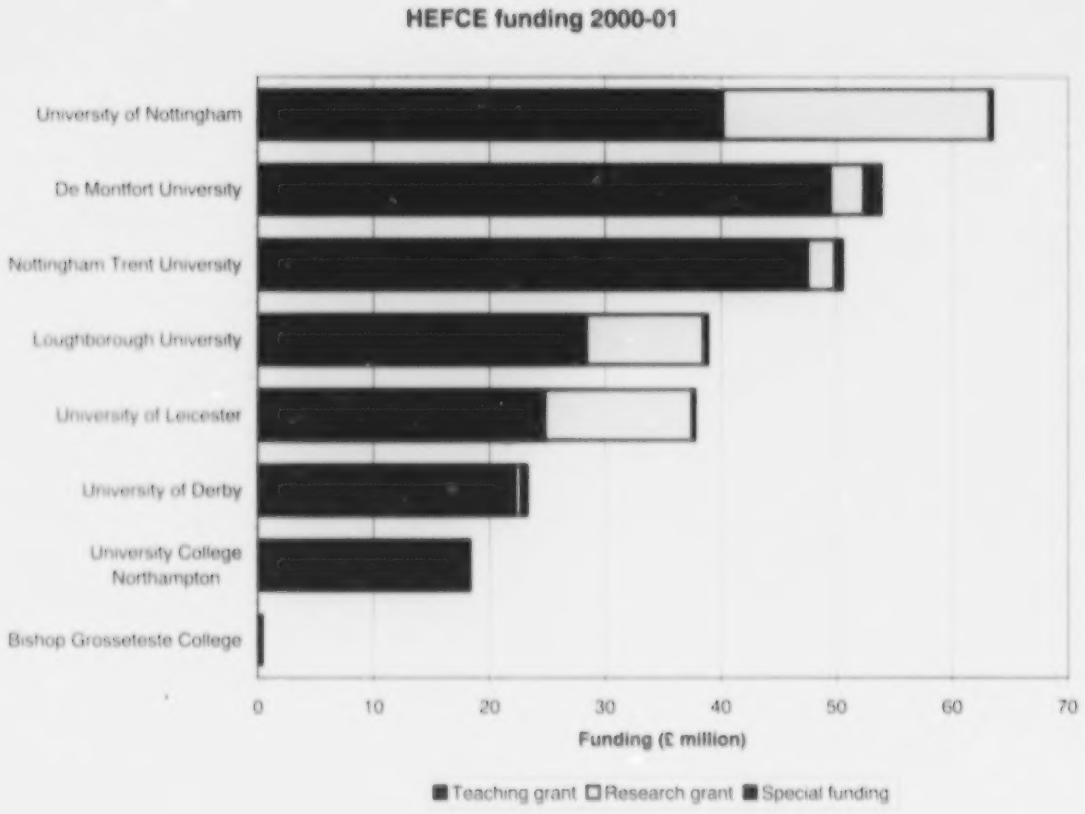
Income to all HEIs by source



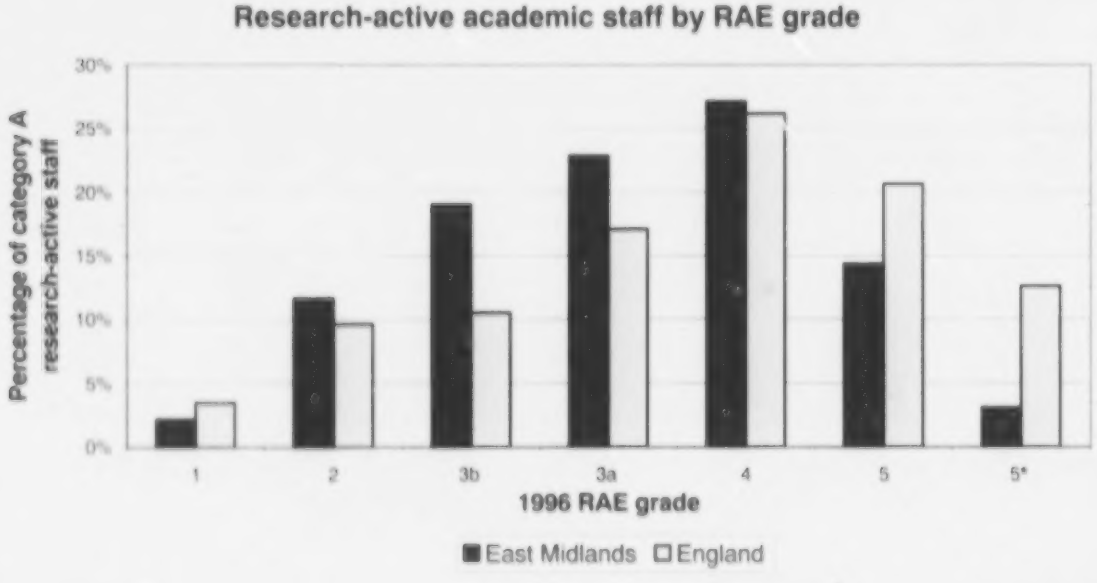
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



HEFCE funding

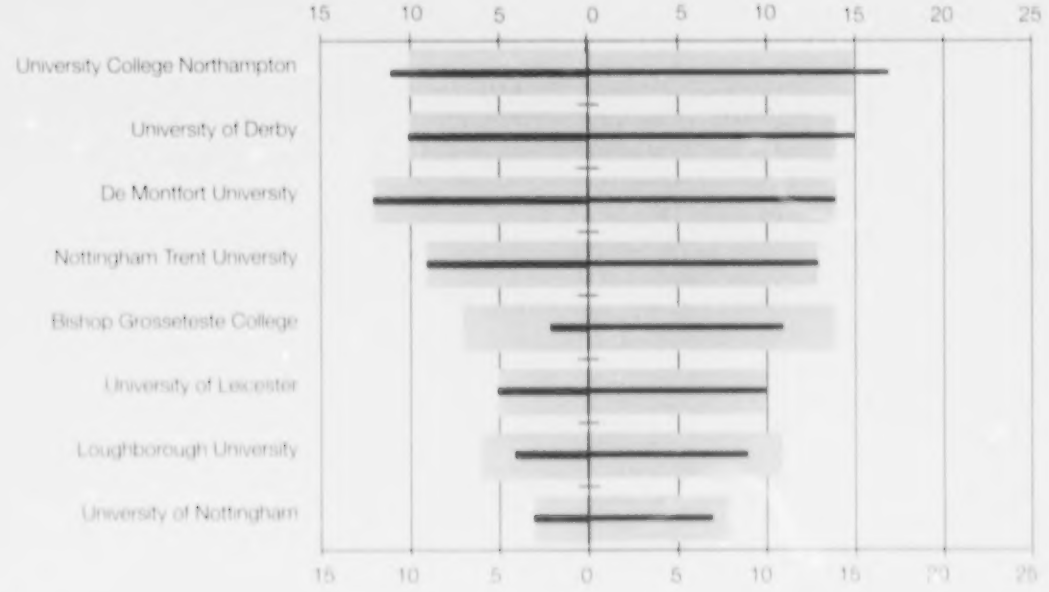


Research Assessment Exercise performance



Participation in HE

Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution



Percentage of young full-time degree entrants: 1997-98

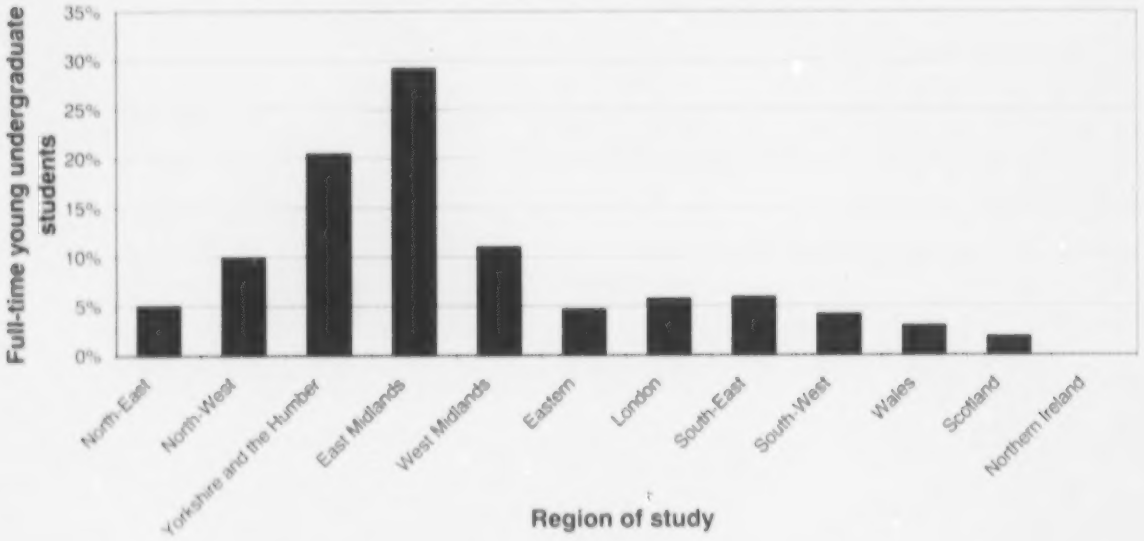
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (benchmark)

Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (actual value)

Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (benchmark)

Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (actual value)

Where do young students from the East Midlands study?



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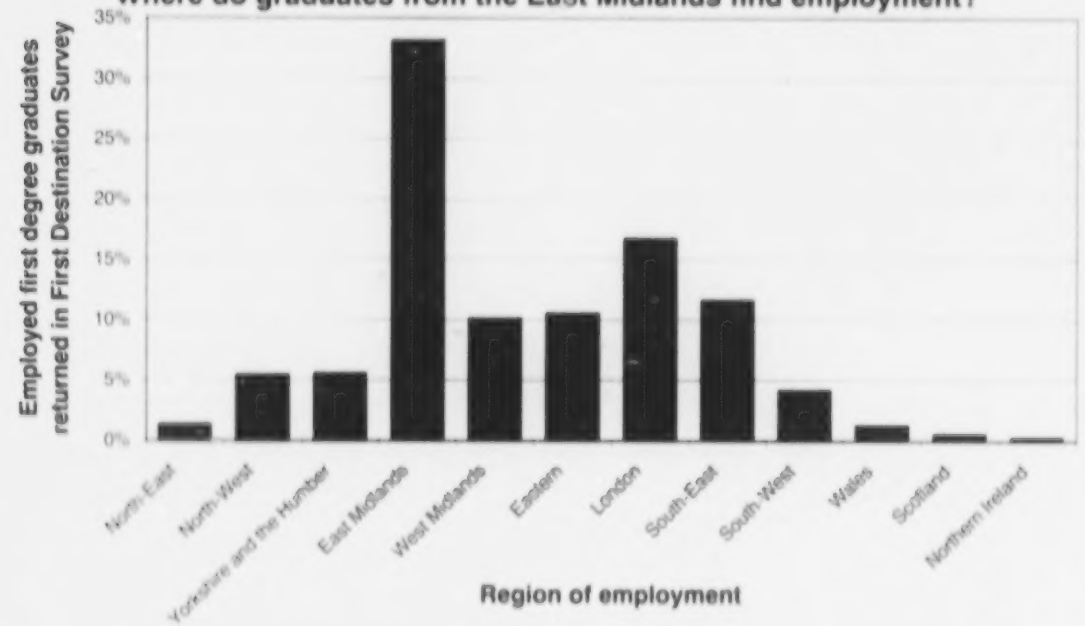
First destinations

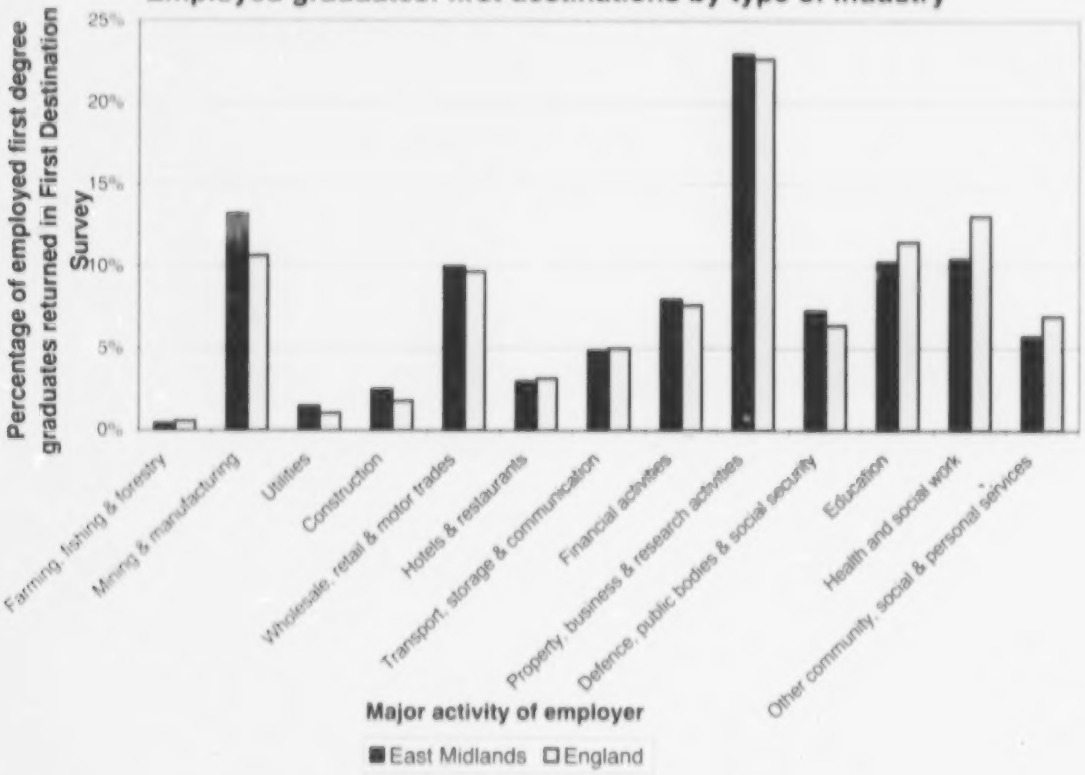
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 70% Further study: 17% Unemployed: 5%

Where do graduates from the East Midlands find employment?

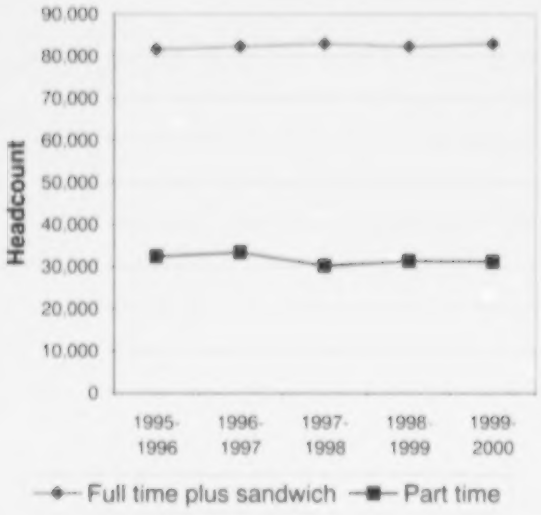


Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry

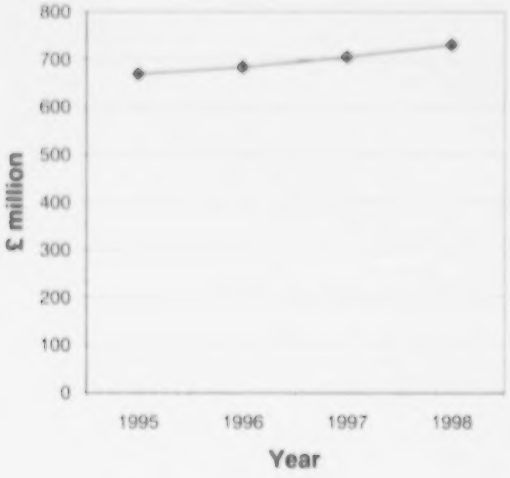


Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 4,156,300

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
East Midlands	20.3%	40.3%	18.8%	20.6%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) East Midlands: +3.0% England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	East Midlands	England
Unemployment	5.0%	5.4%
GDP/head	£11,002	£11,740

Regional contacts

Universities

De Montfort University
The Gateway
LEICESTER
LE1 9BH Tel 0116 255 1551

University of Derby
Kedleston Road
DERBY
DE22 1GB Tel 01332 622222

University of Leicester
University Road
LEICESTER
LE1 7RH Tel 0116 252 2522

University of Lincolnshire and Humberside
Brayford Pool
LINCOLN
LN6 7TS Tel 01522 882000

Loughborough University
LOUGHBOROUGH
LE11 3TU Tel 01509 263171

University of Nottingham
University Park
NOTTINGHAM
NG7 2RD Tel 0115 951 5151

The Nottingham Trent University
Burton Street
NOTTINGHAM
NG1 4BU Tel 0115 941 8418

The Open University in the East Midlands
Clarendon Park
Clumber Avenue
Sherwood Rise
NOTTINGHAM
NG5 1AH Tel 0115 962 5475

HE colleges

Bishop Grosseteste College
Newport
LINCOLN
LN1 3DY Tel 01522 527347

University College Northampton
Park Campus
Broughton Green Road
NORTHAMPTON
NN2 7AL Tel 01604 735500

HE consortium

East Midlands Universities Association
c/o External Relations Office
Loughborough University
LOUGHBOROUGH
LE11 3TU Tel 01509 228495

74

West Midlands

Introduction

The West Midlands has an area of just over 13,000 km^2. Around 5.3 million people live in the region, giving a population density of around 400 people per km^2. This is close to the average for England, but the West Midlands metropolitan area, with nearly 3,000 people per km^2, is the second most densely populated urban area in the country after London.

Birmingham has over 1 million inhabitants, making it the second largest city in the UK. Other significant urban areas are Stoke-on-Trent, Worcester, Coventry, Wolverhampton and Stafford.

Economic development

The economic output of the West Midlands is just under £57 billion, 8.4 per cent of the total UK GDP. Manufacturing industry is responsible for a quarter of employment and 31 per cent of GDP, the highest proportion for any region in the UK. However, the manufacturing industry is declining in favour of service employment. Unemployment in the region is above the national average at 6.1 per cent.

Direct expenditure by higher education institutions in the region is over £800 million per year.

Higher education provision

There are 11 higher education institutions in the West Midlands, eight universities and three higher education colleges. There are an additional 36 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses funded by the HEFCE. The higher education student population is nearly 115,000 full-time equivalent students. The institutions range in size from the University of Birmingham (19,255 students) to Newman College (1,132 students).

Most of the higher education is concentrated in the east of the region. The largest concentration is in Birmingham, with three universities and a higher education college. There are no universities in Shropshire, Herefordshire or Worcestershire.

Participation and access

Over 35 per cent of students in the West Midlands study part-time, compared with the national average of 32.3 per cent. The region is a slight exporter of higher education students.

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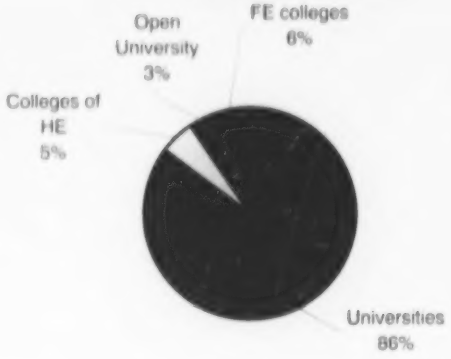
Higher education students and institutions

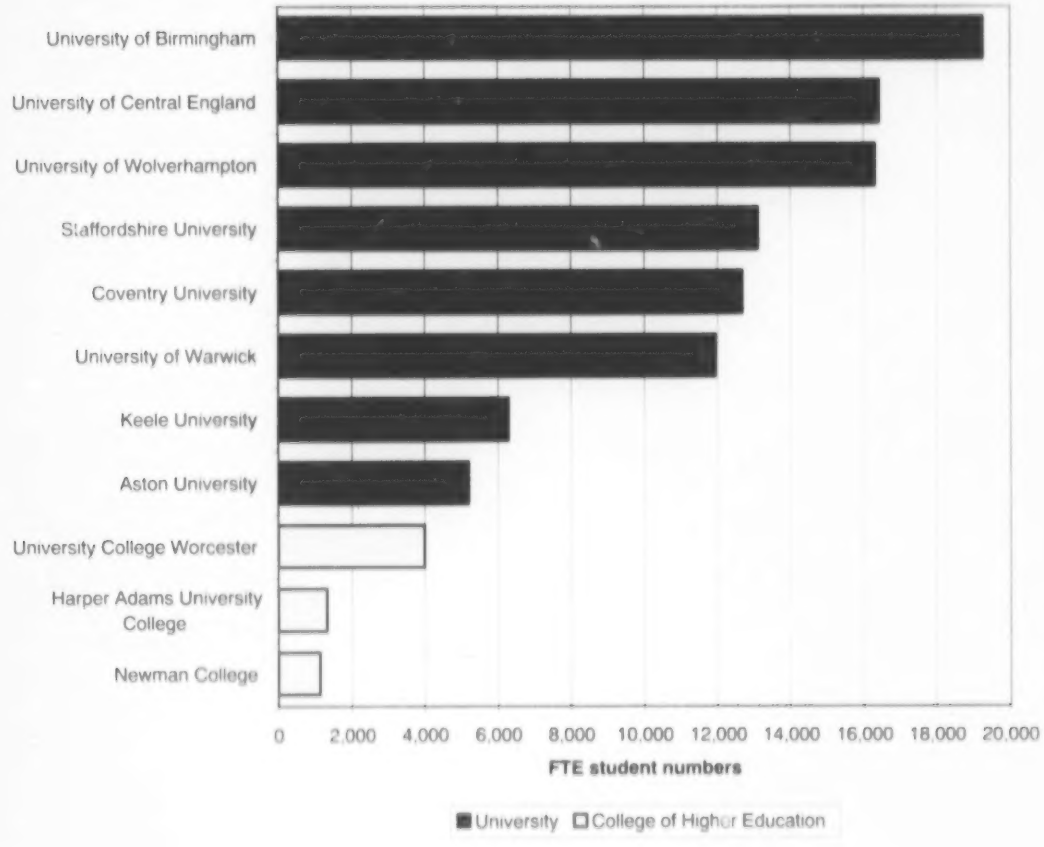
Student numbers

FTE:	
In HE institutions:	107,574
(of which franchised to FECs:	3,257)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	7,169
Total:	**114,743**
Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	139,695
(of which franchised to FECs:	4,225)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	9,617
Total:	**149,312**

HE students by type of institution



HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers

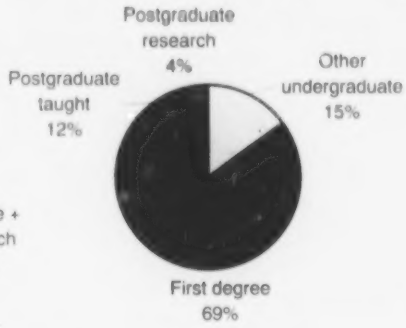


Students at HEIs: characteristics

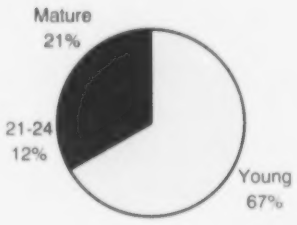
Part-time % of FTEs:	17.3%	Overseas students (HEIs):	13,071 (12.1%)
Part-time % of all students:	35.4%	Male/Female ratio:	47.4/52.6
PG % of FTEs:	16.4%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	21.2%

Students by mode

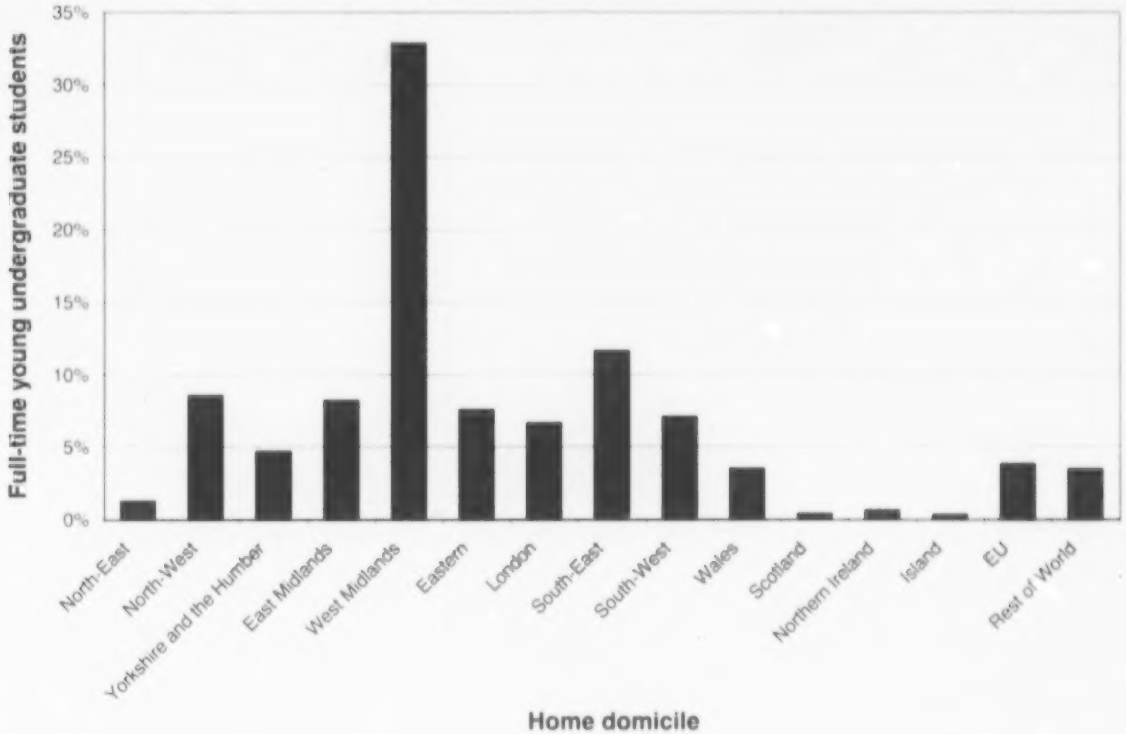
Students by level



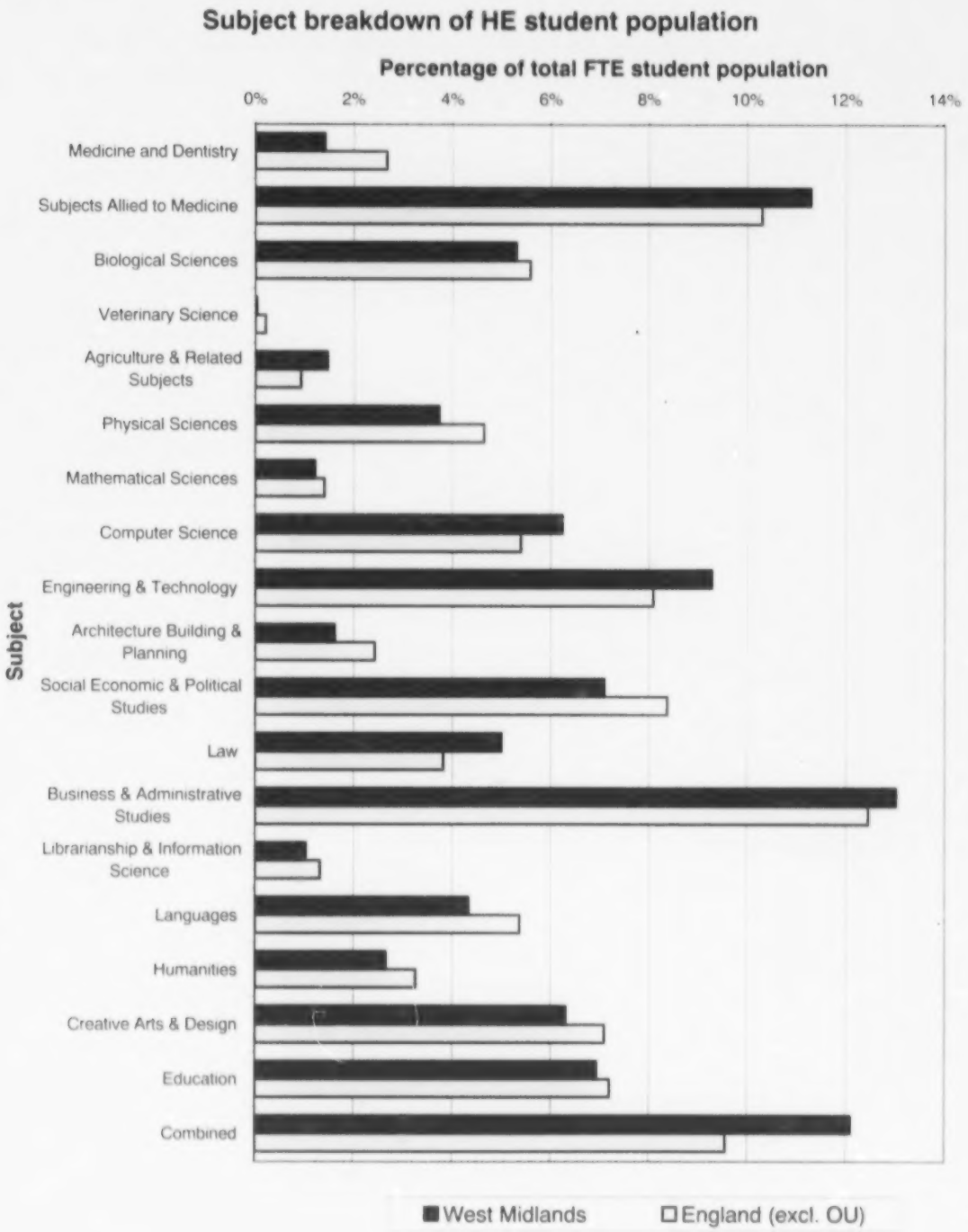
Undergraduate students by age on entry



Where do young students in the West Midlands come from?



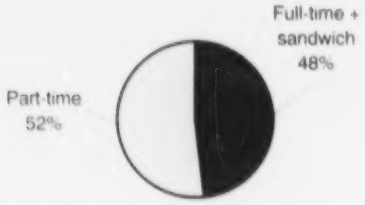
Students at HEIs: subjects



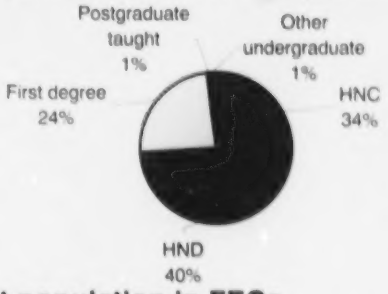
HE students at FE colleges

FTE students at FE colleges: 7,169

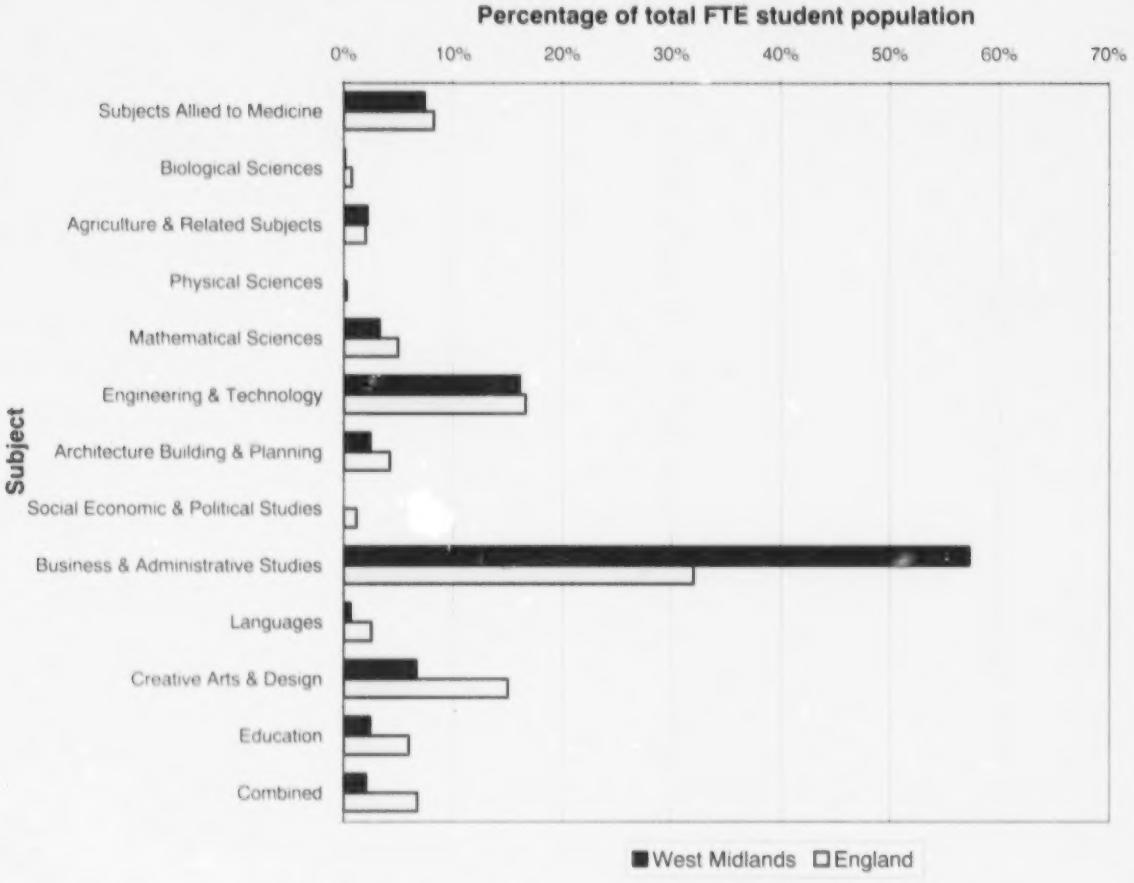
HE students in FECs by mode



HE students in FECs: qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



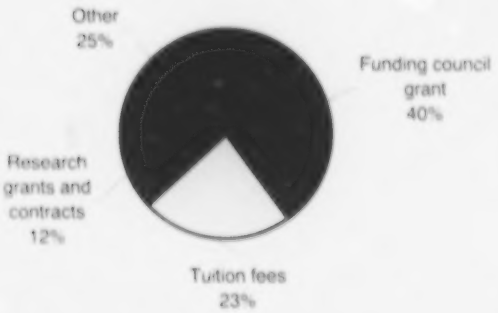
Major FE providers of HE: (over 500 FTEs)

Birmingham College	2,582 (86 franchised)
The Solihull College	706 (163 franchised)
Worcester College of Technology	557 (80 franchised)

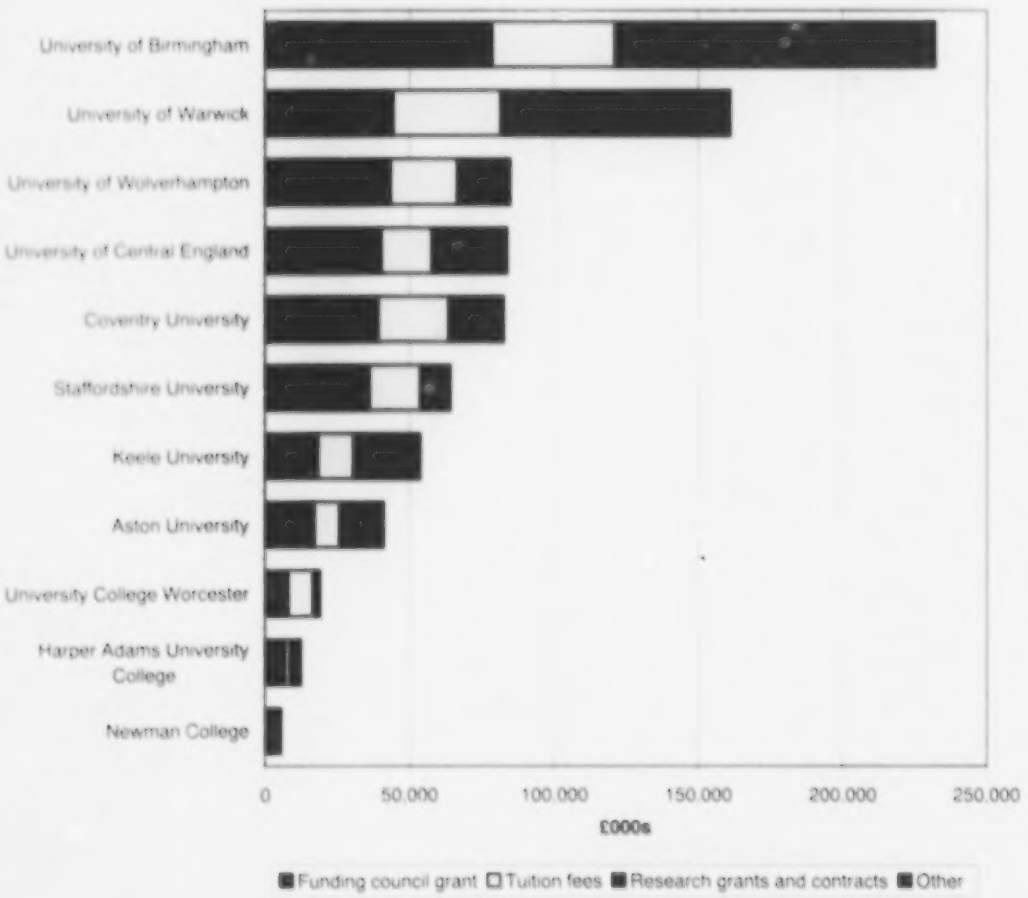
Income to HE institutions

Total income to all HEIs: £841 million

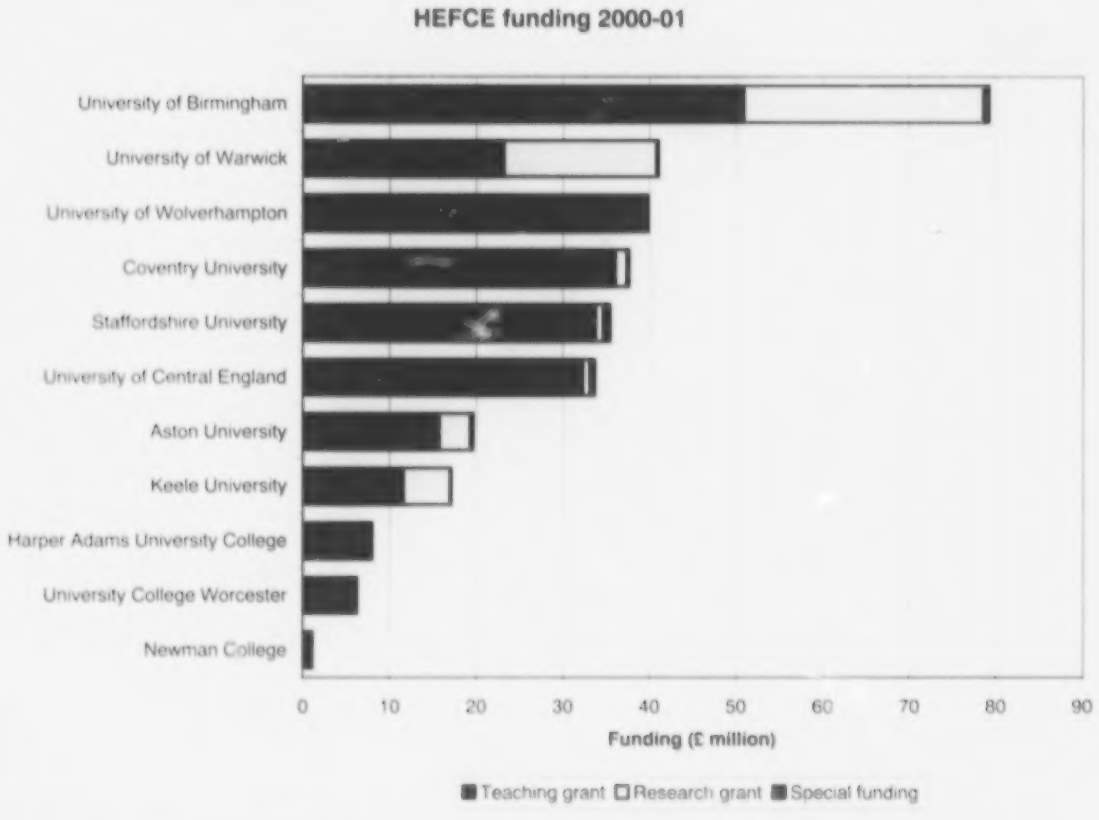
Income to all HEIs by source



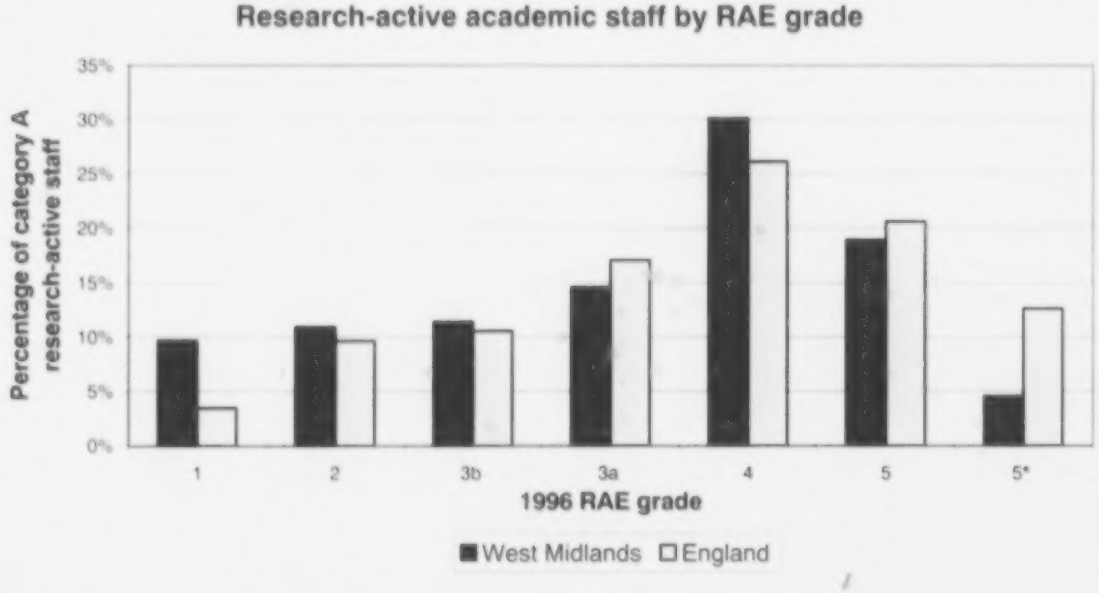
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



HEFCE funding

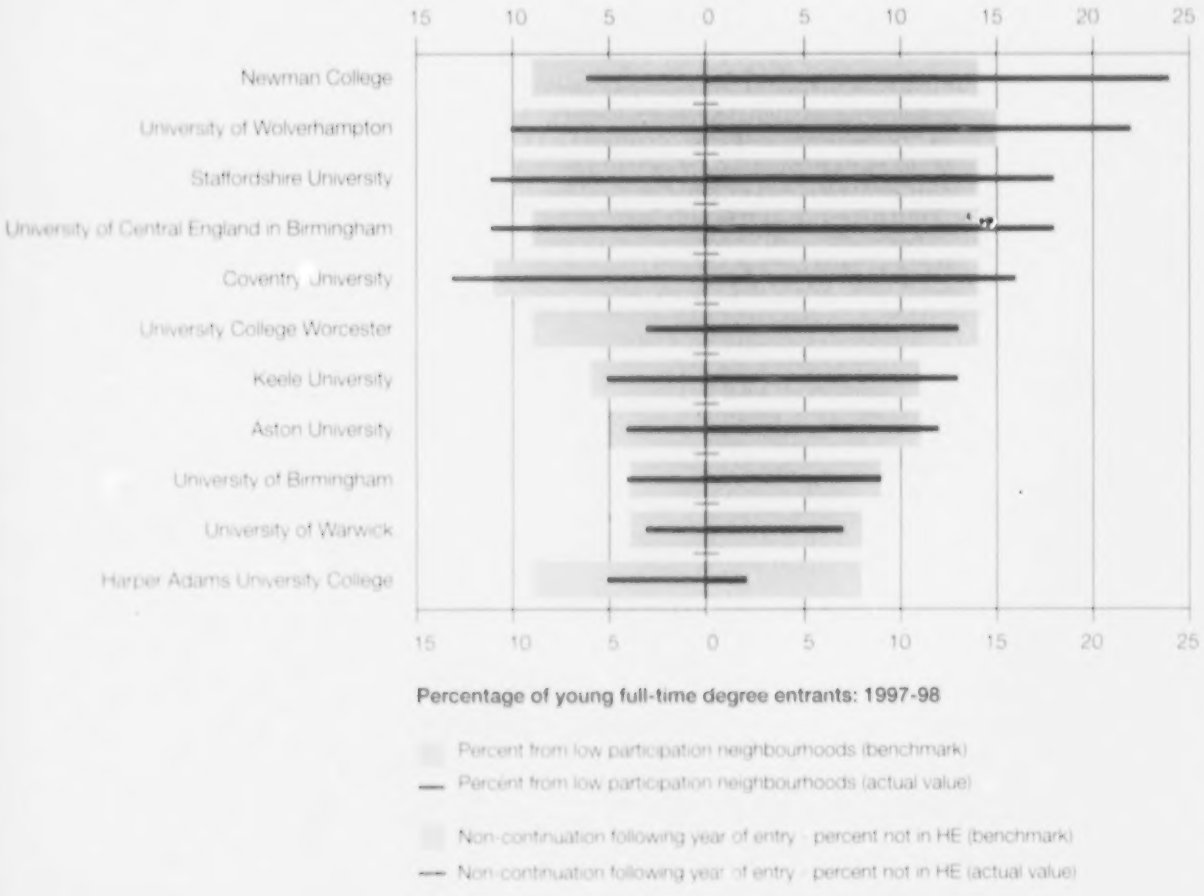


Research Assessment Exercise performance

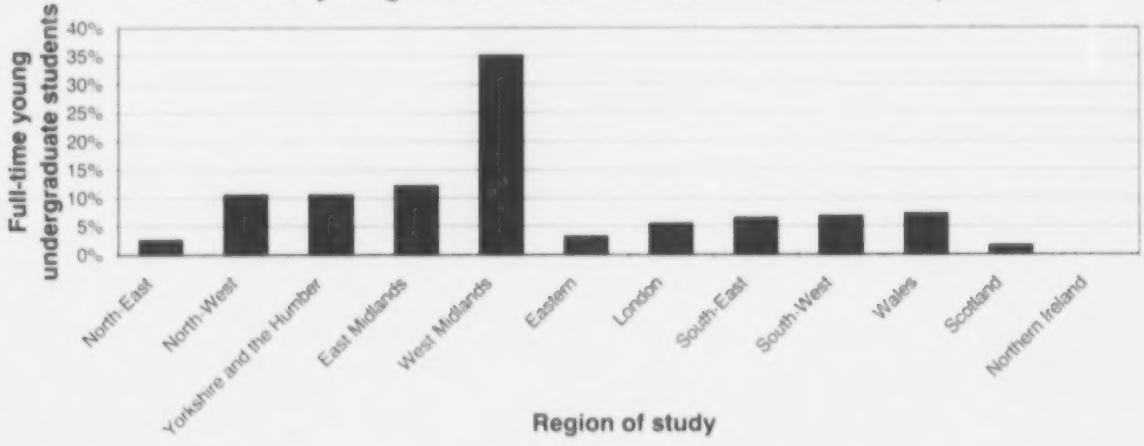


Participation in HE

Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution


15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25
Newman College
University of Wolverhampton
Staffordshire University
University of Central England in Birmingham
Coventry University
University College Worcester
Keele University
Aston University
University of Birmingham
University of Warwick
Harper Adams University College
15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25
Percentage of young full-time degree entrants: 1997-98
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (benchmark)
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (actual value)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (benchmark)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (actual value)

Where do young students from the West Midlands study?

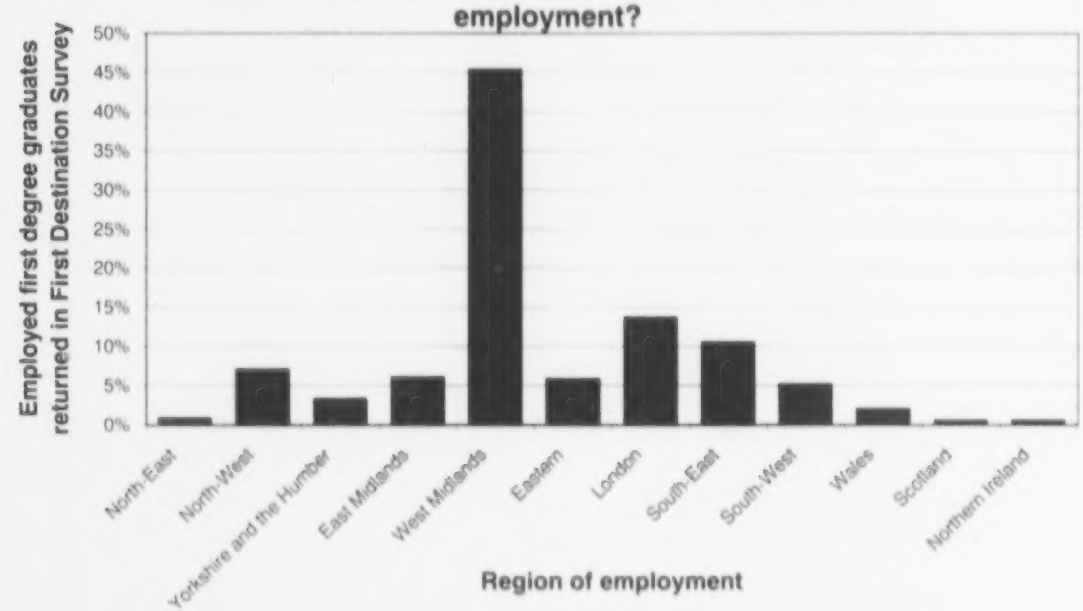


First destinations

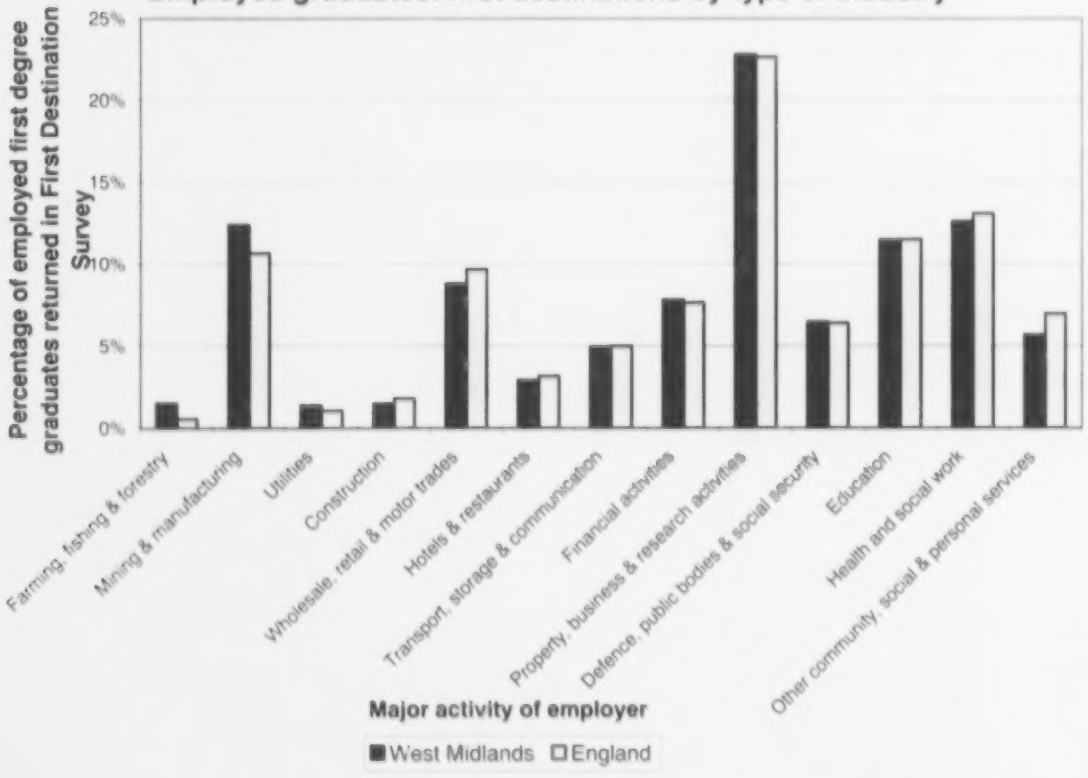
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 65% Further study: 20% Unemployed: 6%

Where do graduates from the West Midlands find employment?

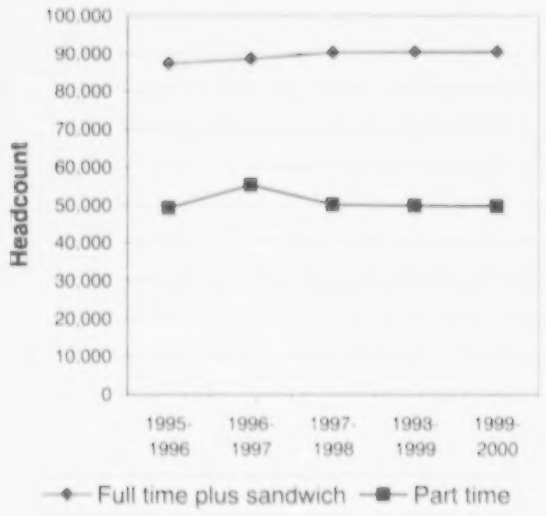


Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry

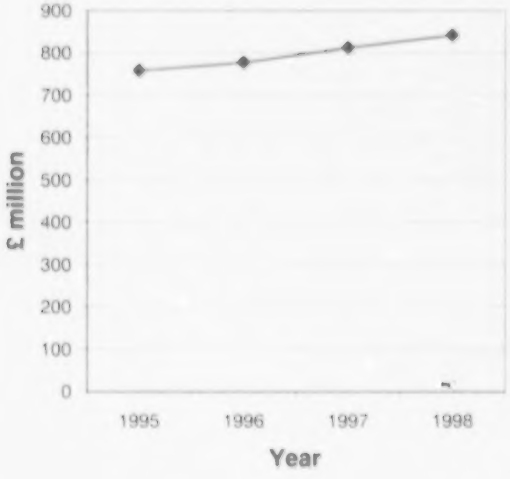


Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 5,320,800

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
West Midlands	21.0%	40.1%	18.5%	20.4%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) West Midlands: +1.1% England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	West Midlands	England
Unemployment	6.1%	5.4%
GDP/head	£10,669	£11,740

Regional contacts

Universities

Aston University
Aston Triangle
BIRMINGHAM
B4 7ET Tel 0121 359 3611

University of Birmingham
Chancellors Court
Edgbaston
BIRMINGHAM
B15 2TT Tel 0121 414 3344

University of Central England in Birmingham
Perry Barr
BIRMINGHAM
B42 2SU Tel 0121 331 5000

Coventry University
Priory Street
COVENTRY
CV1 5FB Tel 024 7688 7688

Keele University
KEELE
ST5 5BG Tel 01782 621111

The Open University in the West Midlands
66-68 High Street
Harborne
BIRMINGHAM
B17 9NB Tel 0121 428 1550

Staffordshire University
Beaconside
STAFFORD
ST18 0AD Tel 01782 294000

University of Warwick
COVENTRY
CV4 7AL Tel 024 765 23523

University of Wolverhampton
Wulfruna Street
WOLVERHAMPTON
WV1 1SB Tel 01902 321000

HE colleges

Harper Adams University College
NEWPORT
TF10 8NB Tel 01952 820280

Newman College
Genners Lane
Bartley Green
BIRMINGHAM
B32 3NT Tel 0121 476 1181

University College Worcester
Henwick Grove
WORCESTER
WR2 6AJ Tel 01905 855000

HE consortium

West Midlands Higher Education Association
John Brooks
Vice-Chancellor
University of Wolverhampton
Wulfruna Street
WOLVERHAMPTON
WV1 1SB Tel 01902 321000

Eastern

Introduction

The Eastern region has an area of over 19,000 km^2. The population is 5.3 million with a density of 279 people per km^2. Cambridgeshire is one of the fastest-growing areas of the country

Southend and its surrounding towns form the largest urban area with 260,000 inhabitants. Other significant urban areas are Luton, Norwich, Colchester and Cambridge.

Economic development

The economic output of the Eastern region is around £63 billion, which is 9.2 per cent of the total UK GDP. Unemployment at 3.8 per cent is lower than the national average of 5.7 per cent. Important industries include telecommunications, electronics, pharmaceuticals, agriculture and food processing. The Cambridge area has the highest concentration of biotechnology firms outside the United States.

Direct expenditure by higher education institutions in the region is around £783 million per year.

Higher education provision

There are 10 higher education institutions in the region: seven universities and three higher education colleges. There are an additional 16 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses. The higher education student population is over 81,00 full-time equivalent students, of whom nearly 5,000 are studying higher education courses in further education colleges. The institutions range in size from the University of Cambridge (16,644 students) to Norwich School of Art and Design (647 students).

All of the counties in the region contain a university with the exception of Suffolk, which does not contain any higher education institutions. The south of the region has the highest concentration of universities and colleges.

Participation and access

In the Eastern region 37.3 per cent of students study part-time, compared with the national average of 32.3 per cent. The region is a major exporter of higher education students, and the proportion of young students studying in their home region is the lowest in the country.

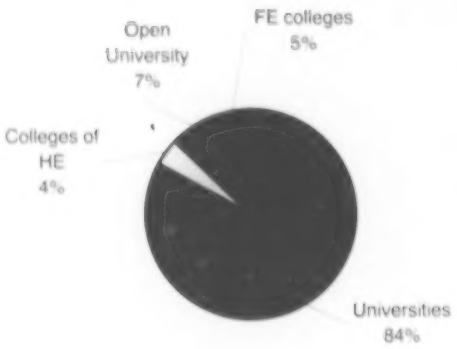
Universities
Colleges of higher education
FE colleges directly funded by HEFCE
Main line railway
Motorway
(A) Main roads
County boundaries
Cromer
King's Lynn
College of West Anglia
A47
Easton College
Norwich School of Art and Design
Norwich City College of FHE
Norwich
University of East Anglia
Norfolk
Great Yarmouth College of Further Education
Lowestoft College
Lowestoft
Wisbech
Isle College
A10
Peterborough
Peterborough Regional College
A1(M)
A11
Cambridgeshire
Huntingdon
Huntingdonshire Regional College
A14
A12
West Suffolk College
Bury St Edmunds
Anglia Polytechnic University (Cambridge)
Cambridge Regional College
Homerton College
Cambridge
University of Cambridge
Suffolk
De Montfort University (Bedford)
Middlesex University (Bedford)
Bedford
Bedford College
M11
Otley College of Agriculture & Horticulture
Ipswich
Suffolk College
Cranfield
Cranfield University
Bedfordshire
M1
Essex
University of Essex
Colchester Institute
Colchester
Barnfield College
University of Luton
LUTON
Luton
North Hertfordshire College
Stevenage
Hertfordshire
STANSTED
Braintree
Braintree College
Dunstable
Dunstable College
Hertford Regional College
Ware
University of Hertfordshire
Hatfield
St Albans
Harlow
Harlow College
Writtle College
Chelmsford
Chelmsford College
Anglia Polytechnic University
Oaklands College
M10
M25
Watford
West Herts College
Epping Forest College
Loughton
Seevic College
Basildon College
Basildon
Thurrock
Thurrock College
Southend-on-Sea
South East Essex College
London

Higher education students and institutions

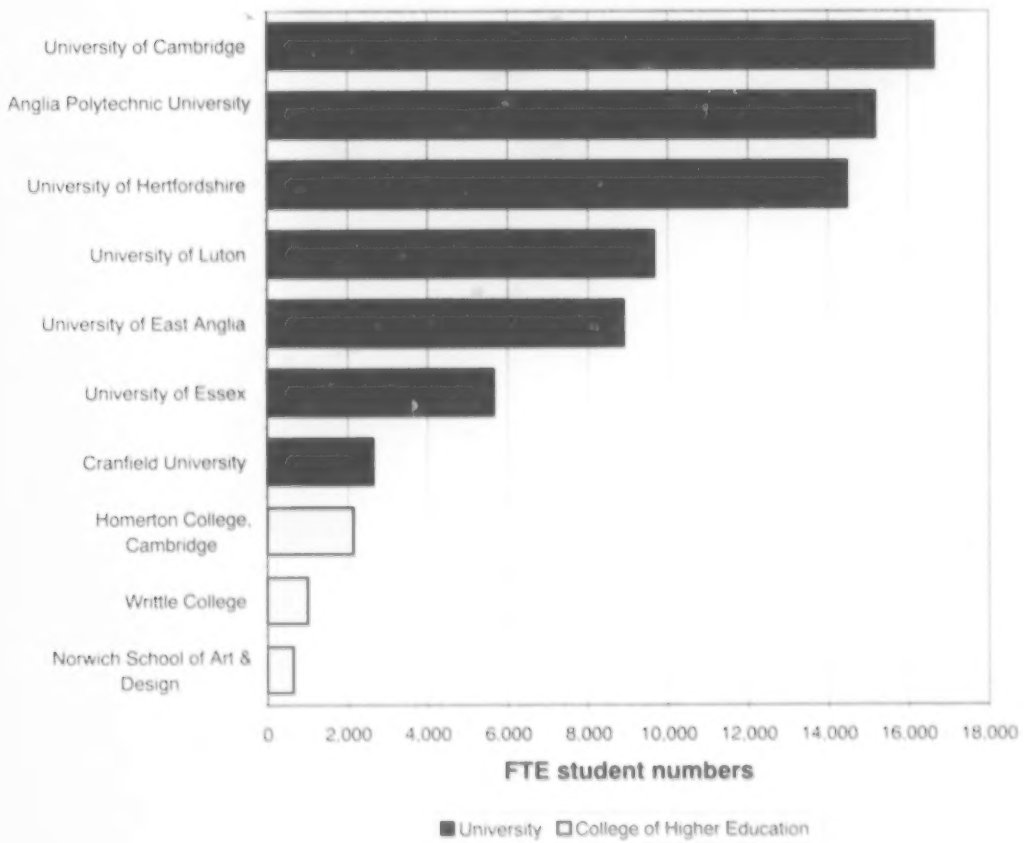
Student numbers

FTE:	
In HE institutions:	76,867
(of which franchised to FECs:	3,469)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	4,755
Total:	**81,622**
Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	103,850
(of which franchised to FECs:	4,105)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	6,588
Total:	**110,438**

HE students by type of institution



HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers

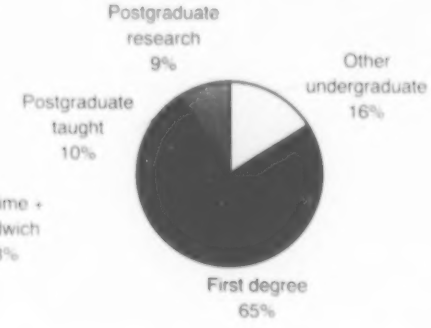


Students at HEIs: characteristics

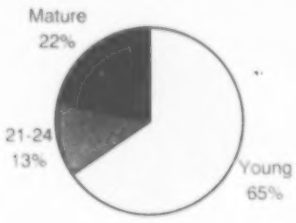
Part-time % of FTEs:	15.9%	Overseas students (HEIs):	11,818 (16.9%)
Part-time % of all students:	37.3%	Male/Female ratio:	47.0/53.0
PG % of FTEs:	19.3%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	22.0%

Students by mode

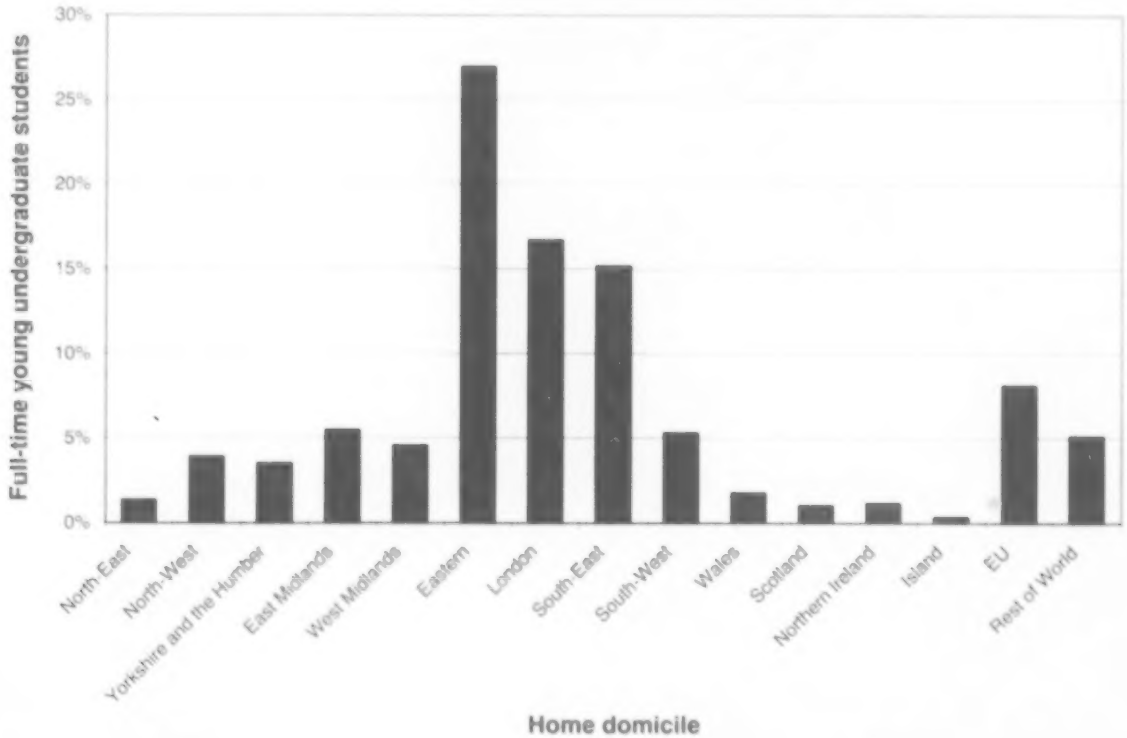
Students by level



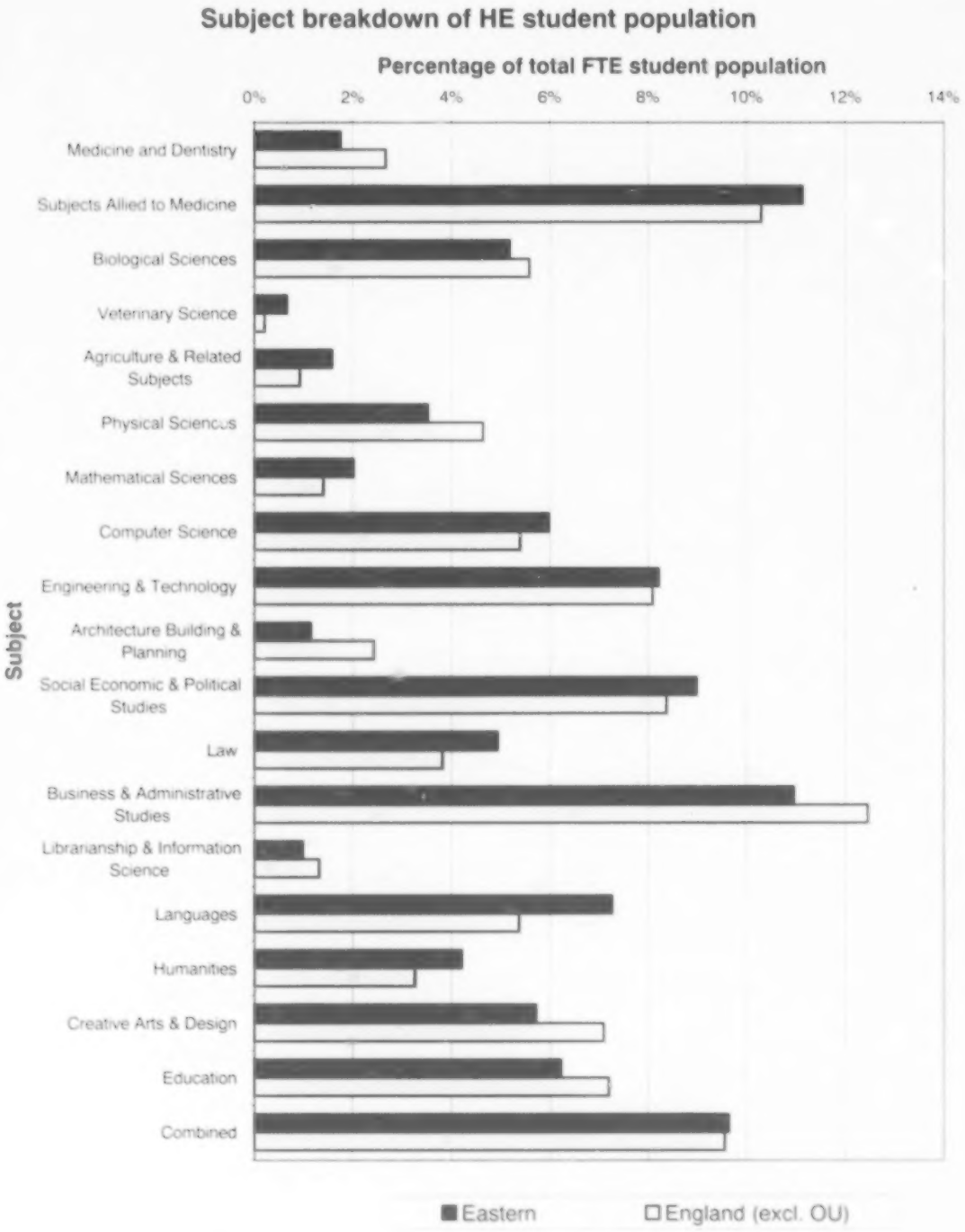
Undergraduate students by age on entry



Where do young students in the East come from?



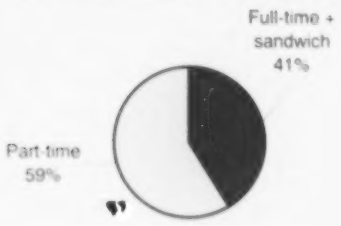
Students at HEIs: subjects



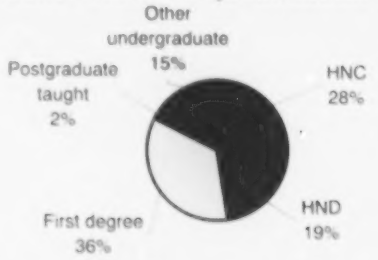
HE students at FE colleges

FTE students at FE colleges: 4,755

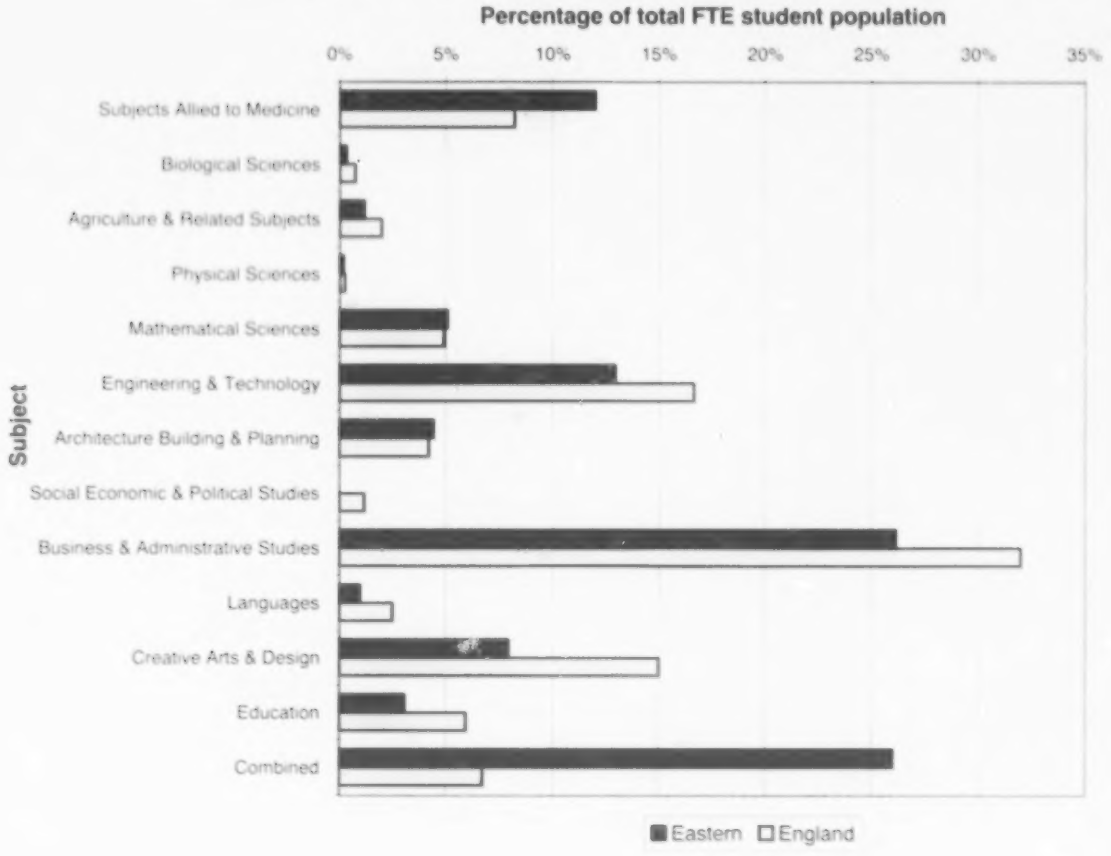
HE students in FECs by mode



HE students in FECs: qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



Major FE providers of HE: (over 500 FTEs)

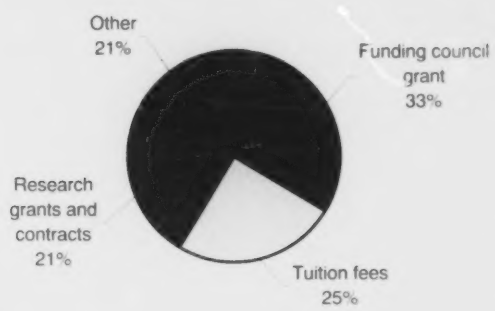
Suffolk College	2,574
Norwich City College of FHE	1,603 (1,247 franchised)
Colchester Institute	999 (999 franchised)*
South East Essex College of A&T	526 (285 franchised)

* Includes some data supplied direct by the franchising institution

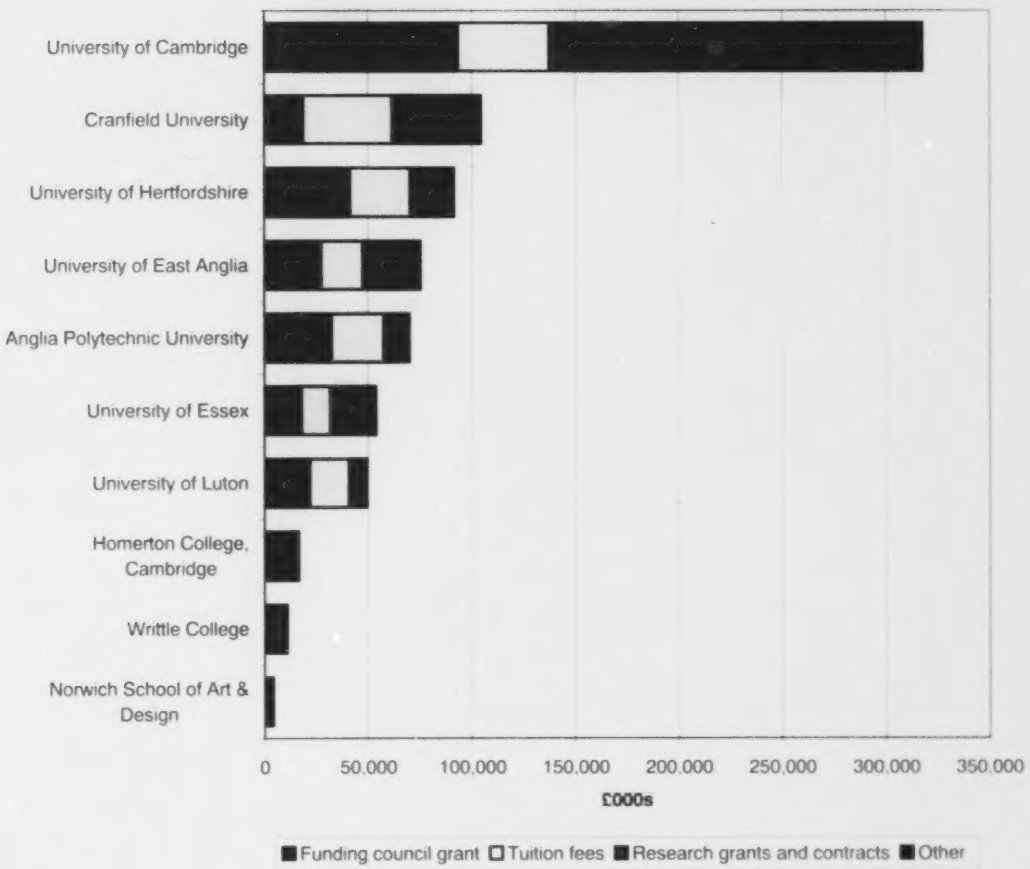
Income to HE institutions

Total income to all HEIs: £794 million

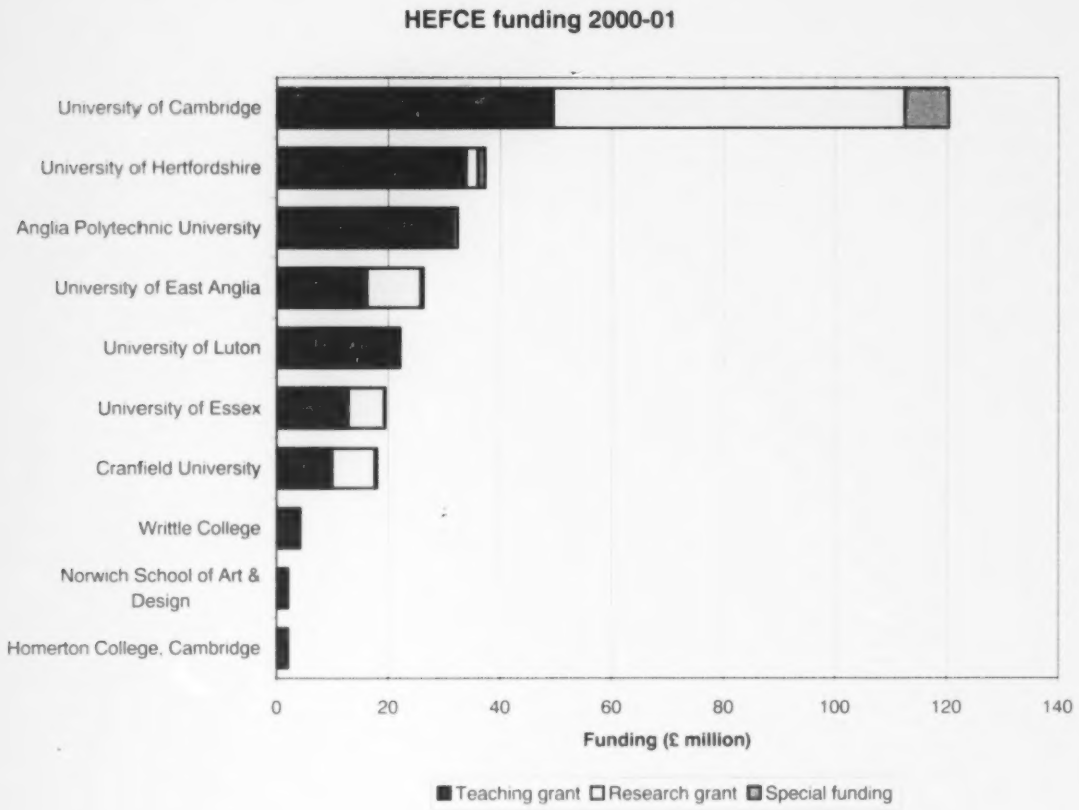
Income to all HEIs by source



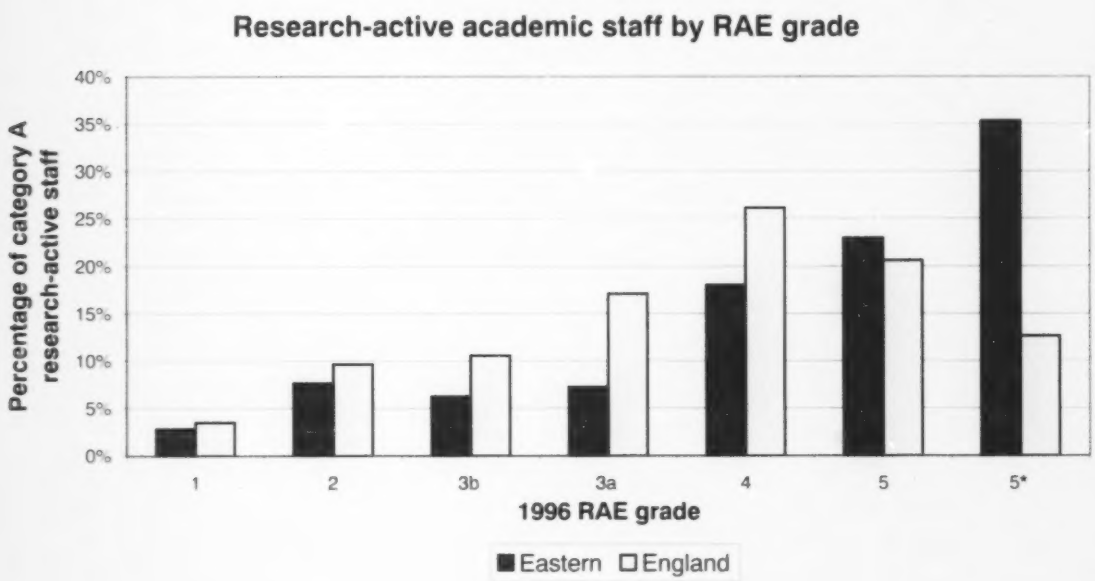
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



HEFCE funding

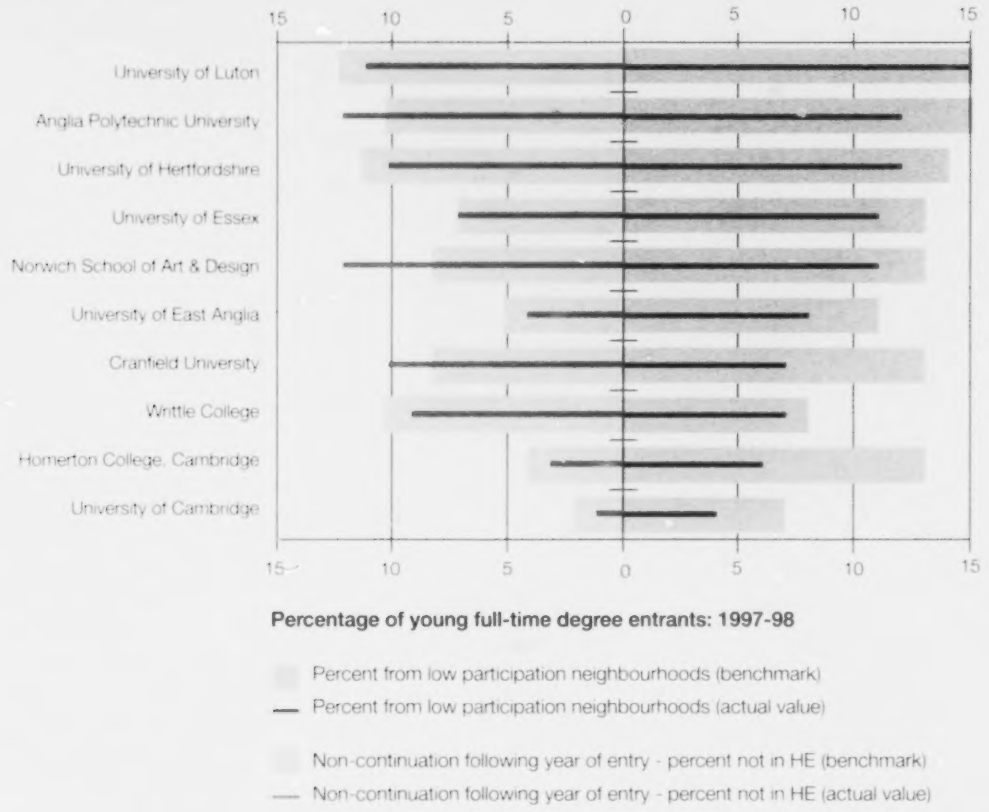


Research Assessment Exercise performance

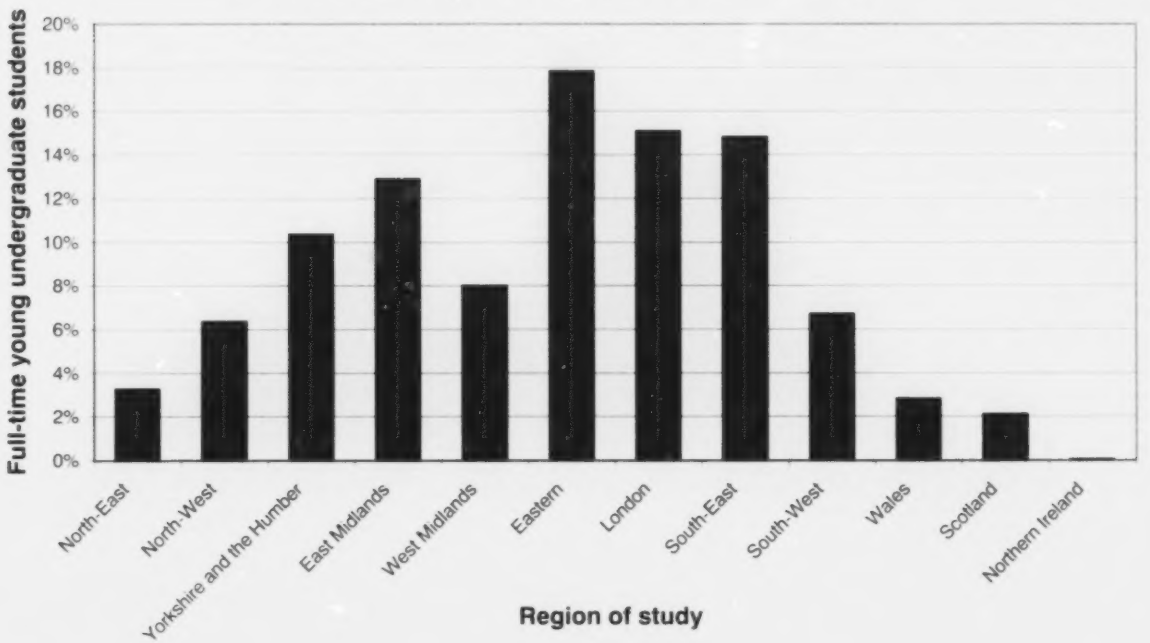


Participation in HE

Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution



Where do young students from the East study?



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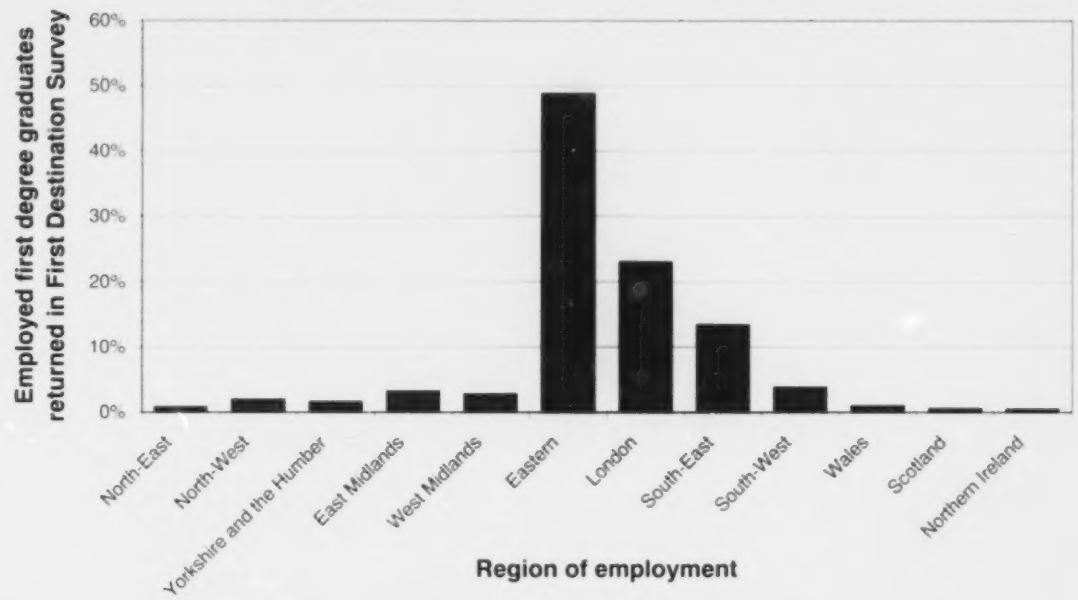
First destinations

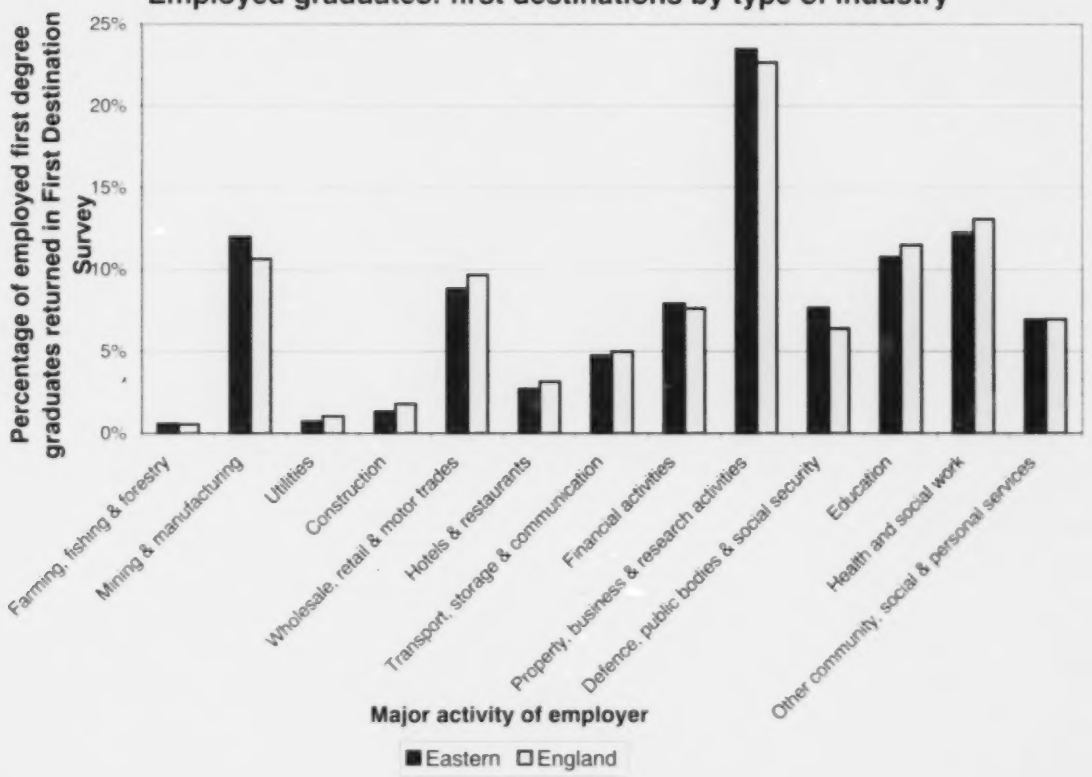
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 60% Further study: 27% Unemployed: 5%

Where do graduates from the East find employment?

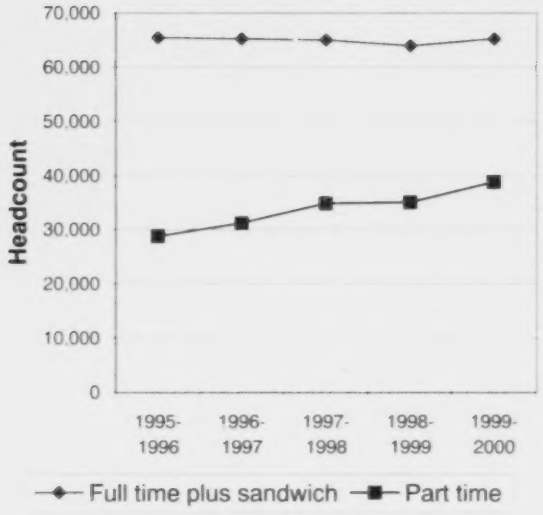


Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry

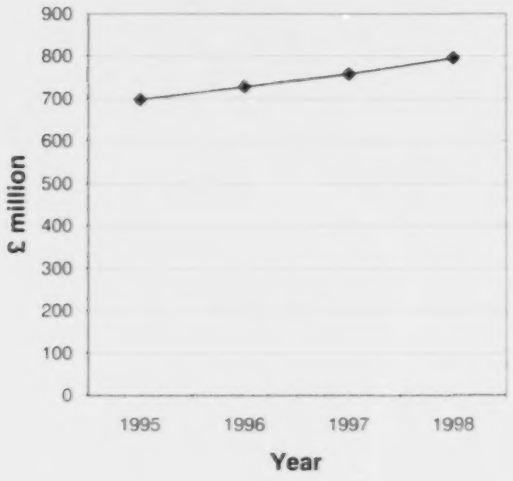


Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 5,334,200

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
Eastern	20.2%	40.3%	18.7%	20.8%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) Eastern: +3.6% England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	Eastern	England
Unemployment	3.8%	5.4%
GDP/head	£11,739	£11,740

Regional contacts

Universities

Anglia Polytechnic University
Chelmsford Campus
Victoria Road South
CHELMSFORD
CM1 1LL Tel 01245 493131

University of Cambridge
The Old Schools
CAMBRIDGE
CB2 1TT Tel 01223 337733

Cranfield University
Cranfield Campus
CRANFIELD
MK43 0AL Tel 01234 750111

University of East Anglia
The Registry
University Plain
NORWICH
NR4 7TJ Tel 01603 456161

University of Essex
Wivenhoe Park
COLCHESTER
CO4 3SQ Tel 01206 873333

University of Hertfordshire
College Lane
HATFIELD
AL10 9AB Tel 01707 284000

University of Luton
Park Square
LUTON
LU1 3JU Tel 01582 734111

The Open University in East Anglia
Cintra House
12 Hills Road
CAMBRIDGE
CB2 1PF Tel 01223 361650

HE colleges

Homerton College, Cambridge
Hills Road
CAMBRIDGE
CB2 2PH Tel 01223 507111

Norwich School of Art & Design
St George Street
NORWICH
NR3 1BB Tel 01603 610561

Writtle College
CHELMSFORD
CM1 3RR Tel 01245 424200

HE consortium

Association of Universities of the Eastern Region
East of England Development Agency
Compass House
Chivers Way
Histon
CAMBRIDGE
CB4 9ZR Tel 01223 713940

102 .1

London

Introduction

London is the largest city in the European Union, with an area of around 1,600 km^2 and a population of 7 million. After decades of decline, the population is increasing again. London has the highest population density of any English region – over 4,500 people per km^2. It is divided into 32 boroughs plus the City of London.

Economic development

The region's economic output is nearly £103 billion, which is roughly 15 per cent of the total UK GDP. GDP per head in London, at over £14,400, is nearly 25 per cent higher than in the rest of the country.

Financial and business services are the most significant sectors in London's economy, contributing 38 per cent to the economy, compared with 25 per cent on average across the UK. Manufacturing and related industries, by comparison, contribute around 11 per cent.

Unemployment rates in London, at 7.4 per cent, are slightly higher than the rest of the UK. The difference between the wealthiest and the poorest areas in London is greater than in any other region in the UK. Fourteen London boroughs are among the most deprived local authority districts in England.

Higher education institutions in London spend over £2.5 billion annually.

Higher education provision

By far the largest concentration of higher education in the UK is in London. There are 39 higher education institutions funded by the HEFCE: 11 universities, 11 higher education colleges, 17 directly funded colleges and schools of the University of London, and the University of London Senate institutes.

The University of London is a federal university containing more than 40 colleges, schools and institutes. The HEFCE funds 17 of these schools directly (two of which are in the South-East region). The university accounts for about 33 per cent of higher education in the capital.

There are, in addition, 37 further education colleges offering higher education courses that are funded directly by the HEFCE.

London's higher education student population is a little over 236,000 full-time equivalent students. This accounts for more than 20 per cent of the student population of England. This includes just under 4,500 higher education students in FE colleges.

The HEIs range in size from Middlesex University (19,842 students) to the Institute of Cancer Research (221 students).

Higher education institutions in London attract around 30 per cent of the HEFCE's research funding.

Participation and access

Over 33 per cent of students in London study part-time, just above the national average of 32.3 per cent. Nearly half of the ethnic minority population of the country lives in London; this is reflected in the high proportion of students from ethnic minorities studying in some of the capital's higher education institutions. There is evidence that participation rates from the poorest neighbourhoods are generally higher than for the rest of the UK.

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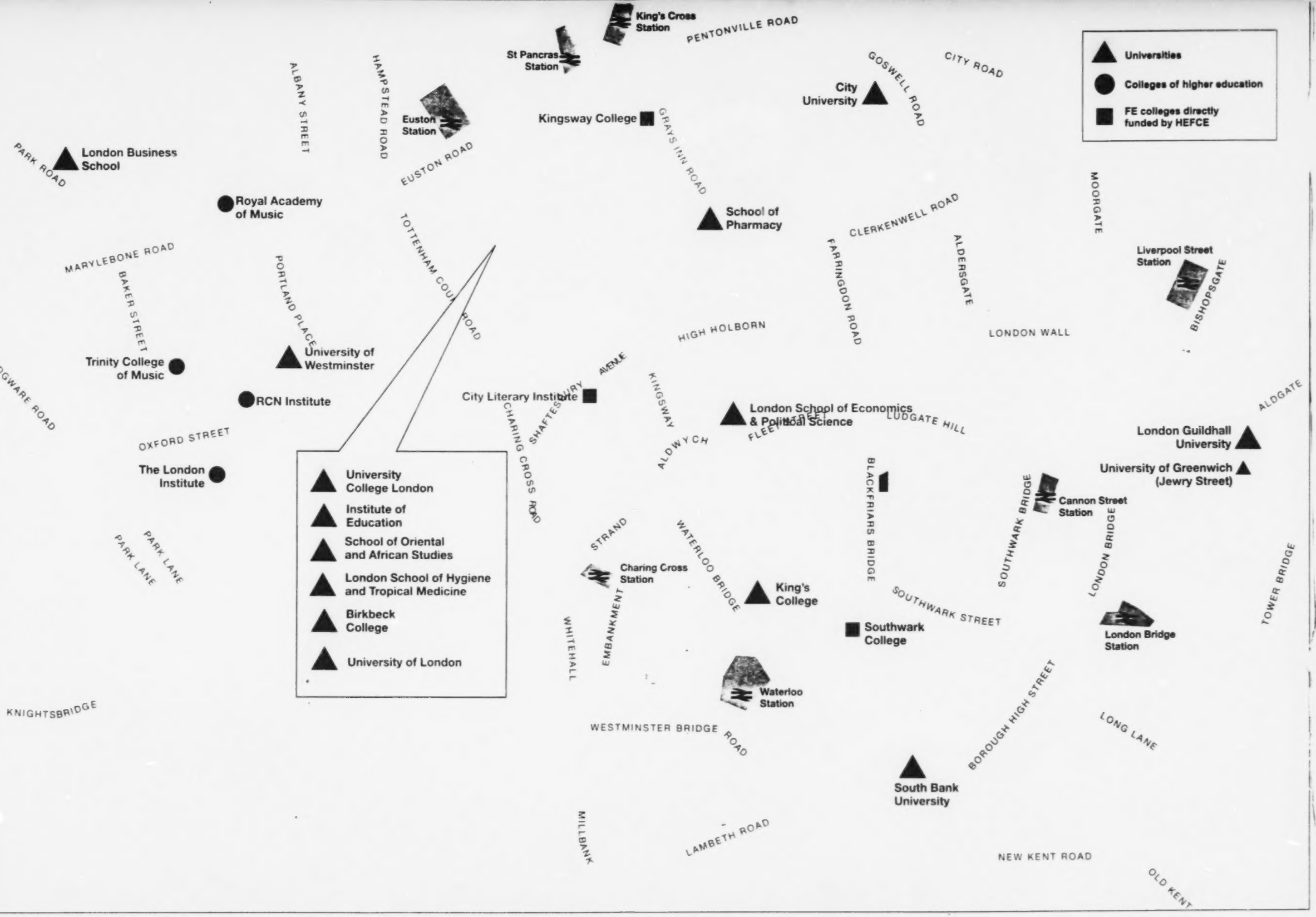

Universities
Colleges of higher education
FE colleges directly funded by HEFCE
King's Cross Station
St Pancras Station
Euston Station
PENTONVILLE ROAD
GOSWELL ROAD
CITY ROAD
ALBANY STREET
HAMPSTEAD ROAD
EUSTON ROAD
Kingsway College
City University
GRAYS INN ROAD
London Business School
PARK ROAD
Royal Academy of Music
School of Pharmacy
CLERKENWELL ROAD
MOORGATE
Liverpool Street Station
BISHOPSGATE
MARYLEBONE ROAD
BAKER STREET
PORTLAND PLACE
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD
FARRINGDON ROAD
ALDERSGATE
HIGH HOLBORN
LONDON WALL
Trinity College of Music
University of Westminster
EDGWARE ROAD
RCN Institute
City Literary Institute
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE
CHARING CROSS ROAD
KINGSWAY
London School of Economics & Political Science
FLEET STREET
LUDGATE HILL
ALDGATE
London Guildhall University
University of Greenwich (Jewry Street)
OXFORD STREET
The London Institute
ALDWYCH
BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE
SOUTHWARK BRIDGE
Cannon Street Station
LONDON BRIDGE
TOWER BRIDGE
PARK LANE
STRAND
WATERLOO BRIDGE
Charing Cross Station
King's College
SOUTHWARK STREET
Southwark College
London Bridge Station
EMBANKMENT
WHITEHALL
BOROUGH HIGH STREET
LONG LANE
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Waterloo Station
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD
South Bank University
MILLBANK
LAMBETH ROAD
NEW KENT ROAD
OLD KENT
University College London
Institute of Education
School of Oriental and African Studies
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Birkbeck College
University of London

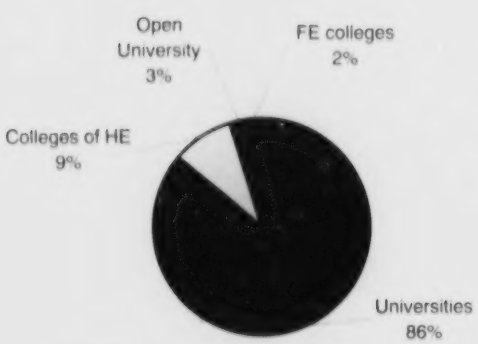
Higher education students and institutions

Student numbers

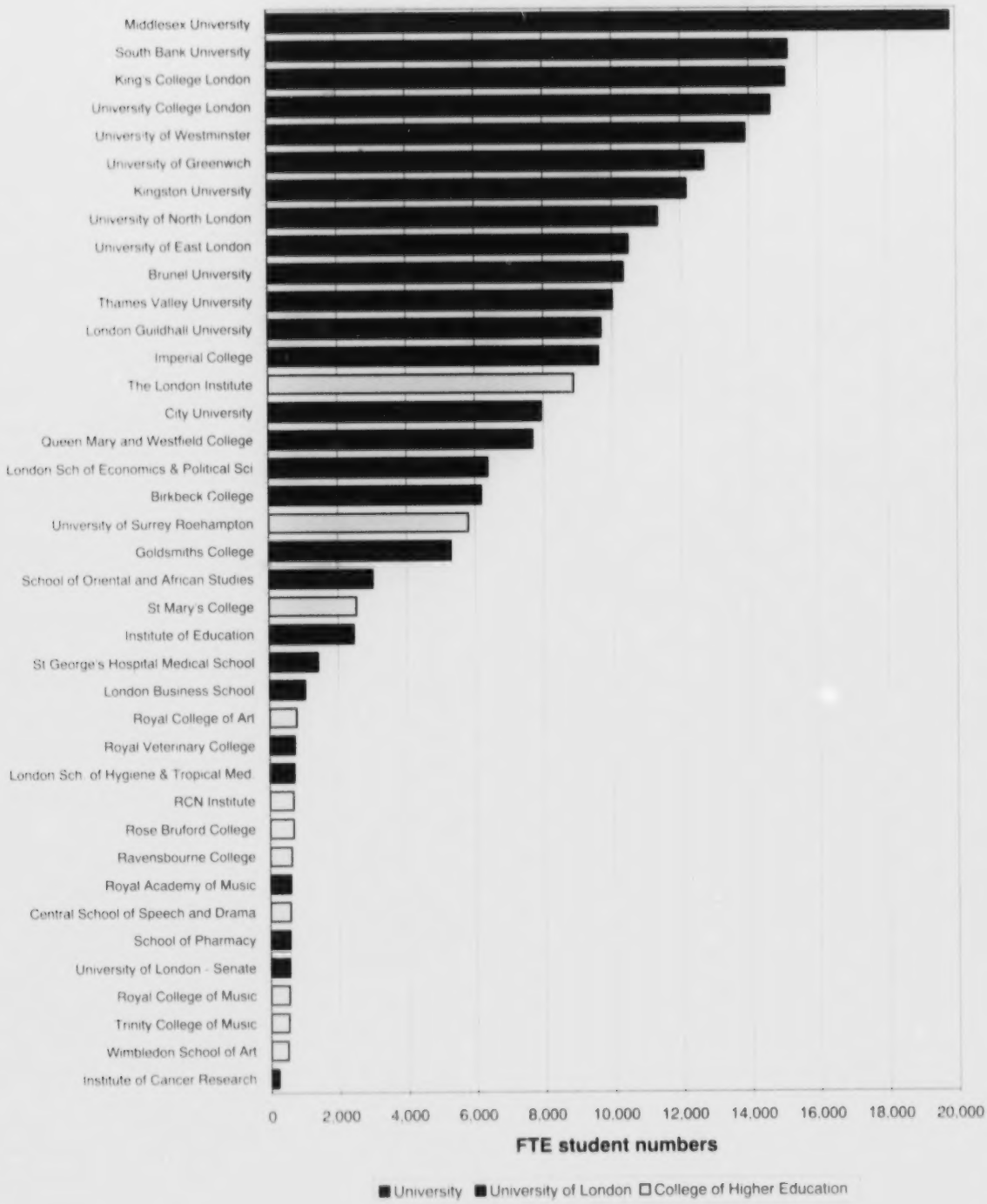
FTE:	
In HE institutions:	231,792
(of which franchised to FECs:	2,980)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	4,400
Total:	**236,193**

Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	285,153
(of which franchised to FECs:	3,713)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	6,209
Total:	**291,362**

HE students by type of institution



HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers

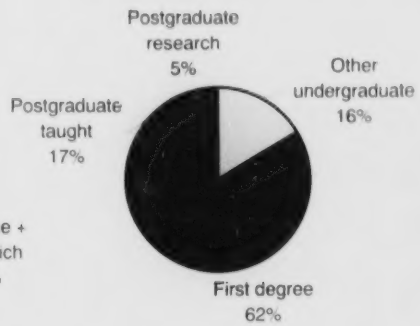


Students at HEIs: characteristics

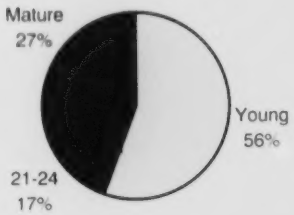
Part-time % of FTEs:	18.7%	Overseas students (HEIs):	41,283 (18.1%)
Part-time % of all students:	33.4%	Male/Female ratio:	45.4/54.6
PG % of FTEs:	21.8%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	27.1%

Students by mode

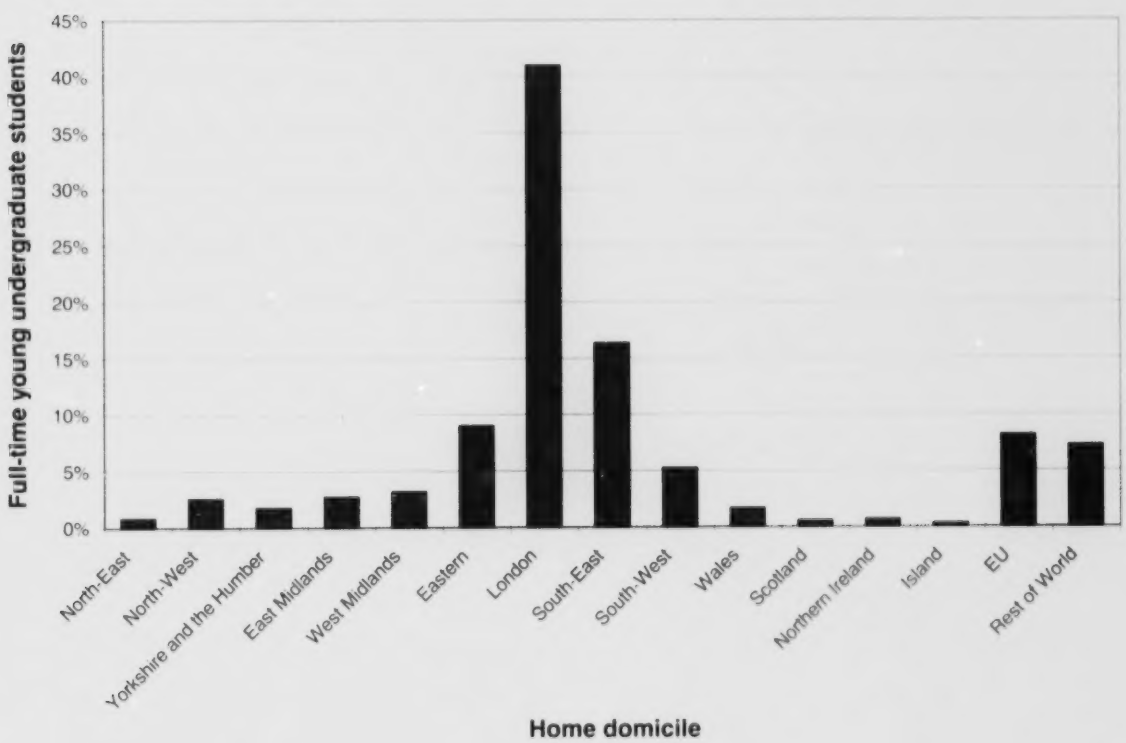
Students by level



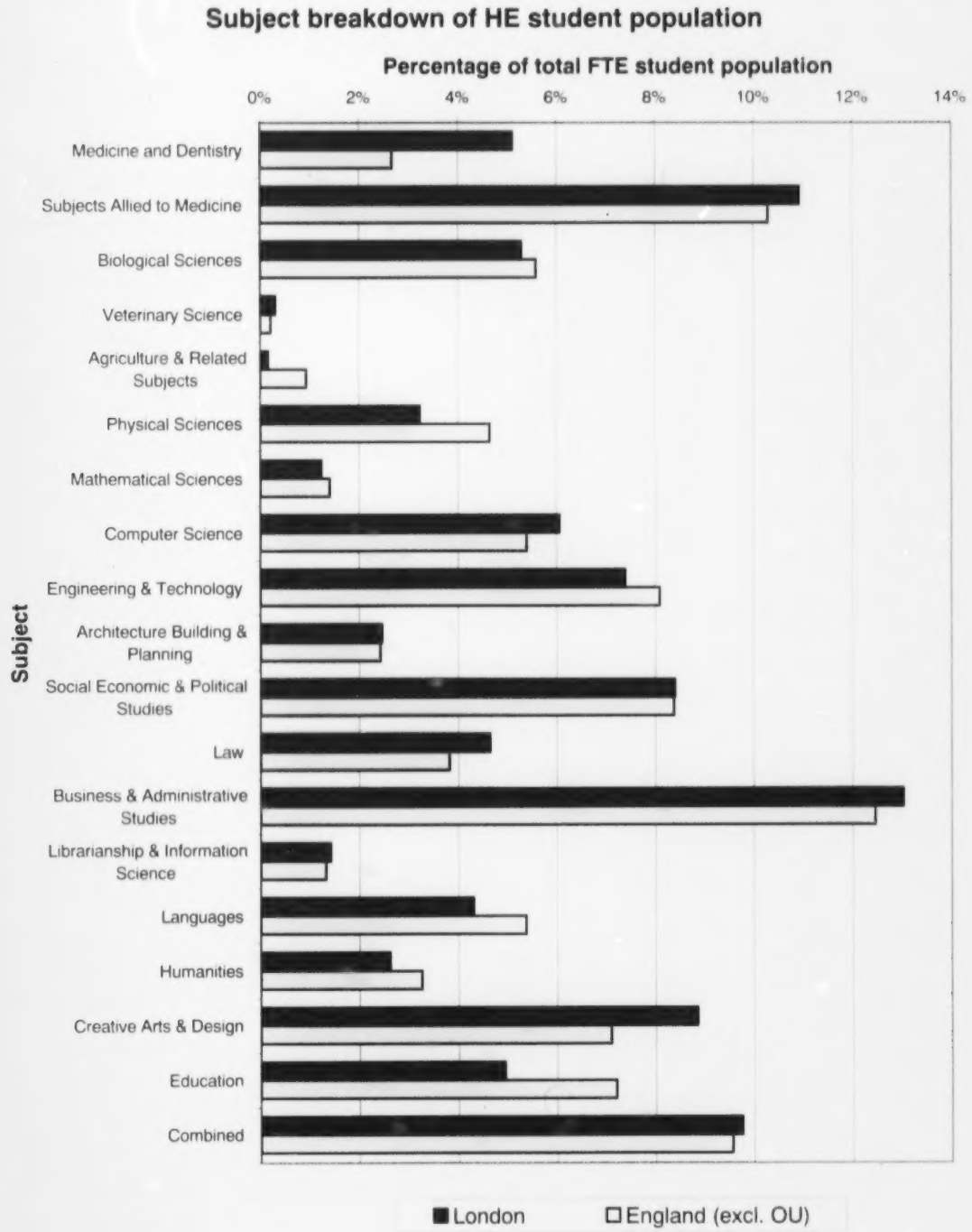
Undergraduate students by age on entry



Where do young students in London come from?



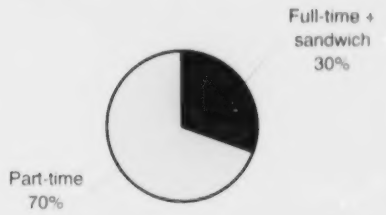
Students at HEIs: subjects



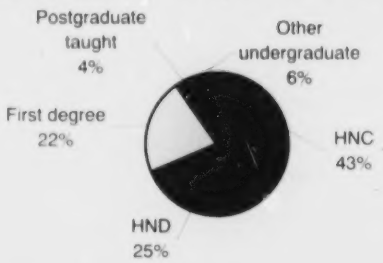
HE students at FE colleges

FTE students at FE colleges: 4,400

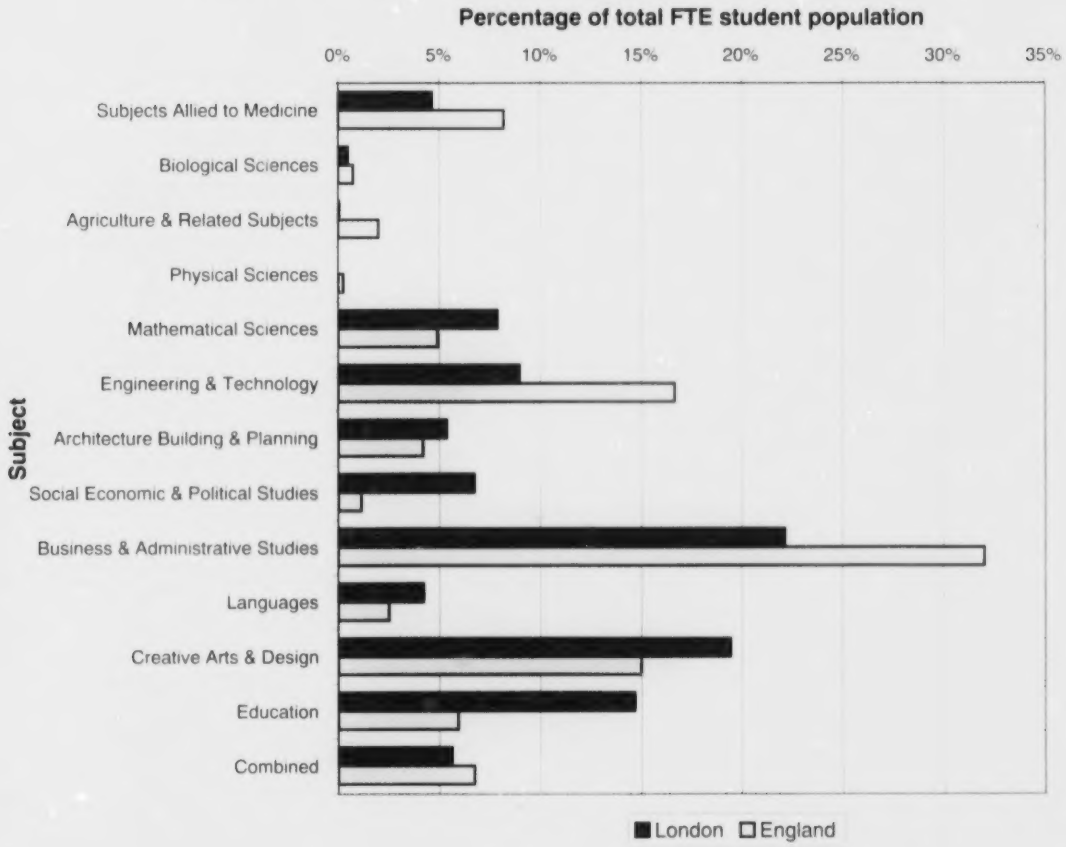
HE students in FECs by mode



HE students in FECs: qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



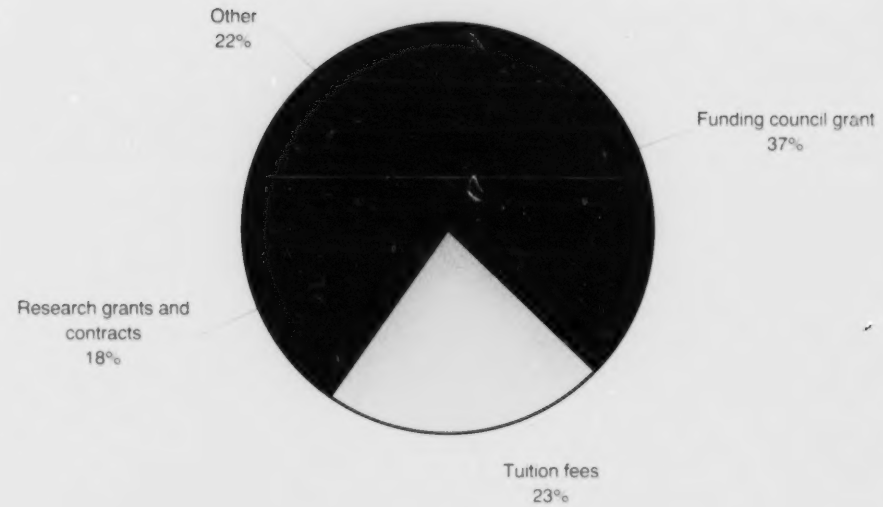
Major FE providers of HE: (over 500 FTEs)

Croydon College	1,046 (8 franchised)

Income to HE institutions

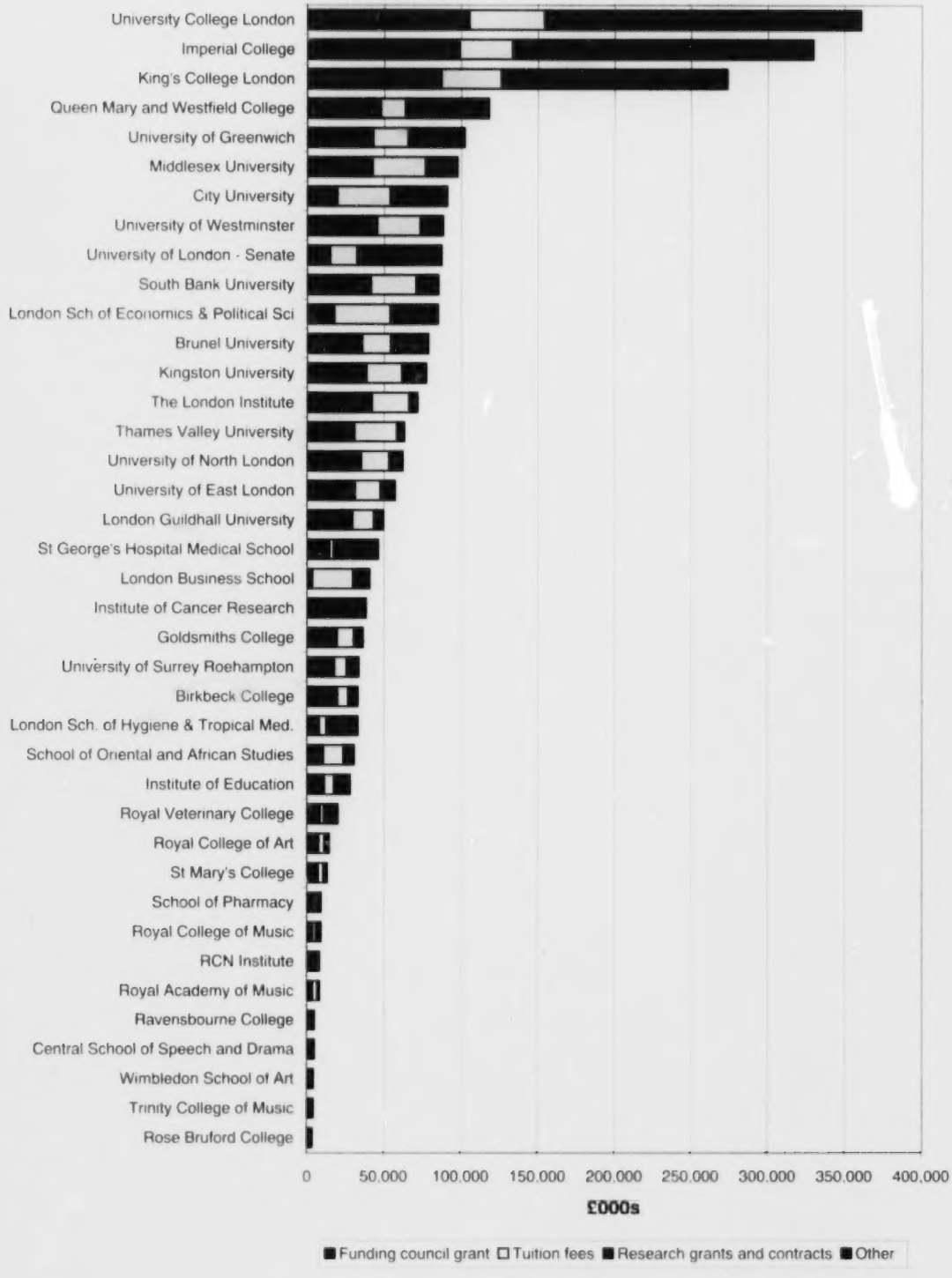
Total income to all HEIs: £2,608 million

Income to all HEIs by source

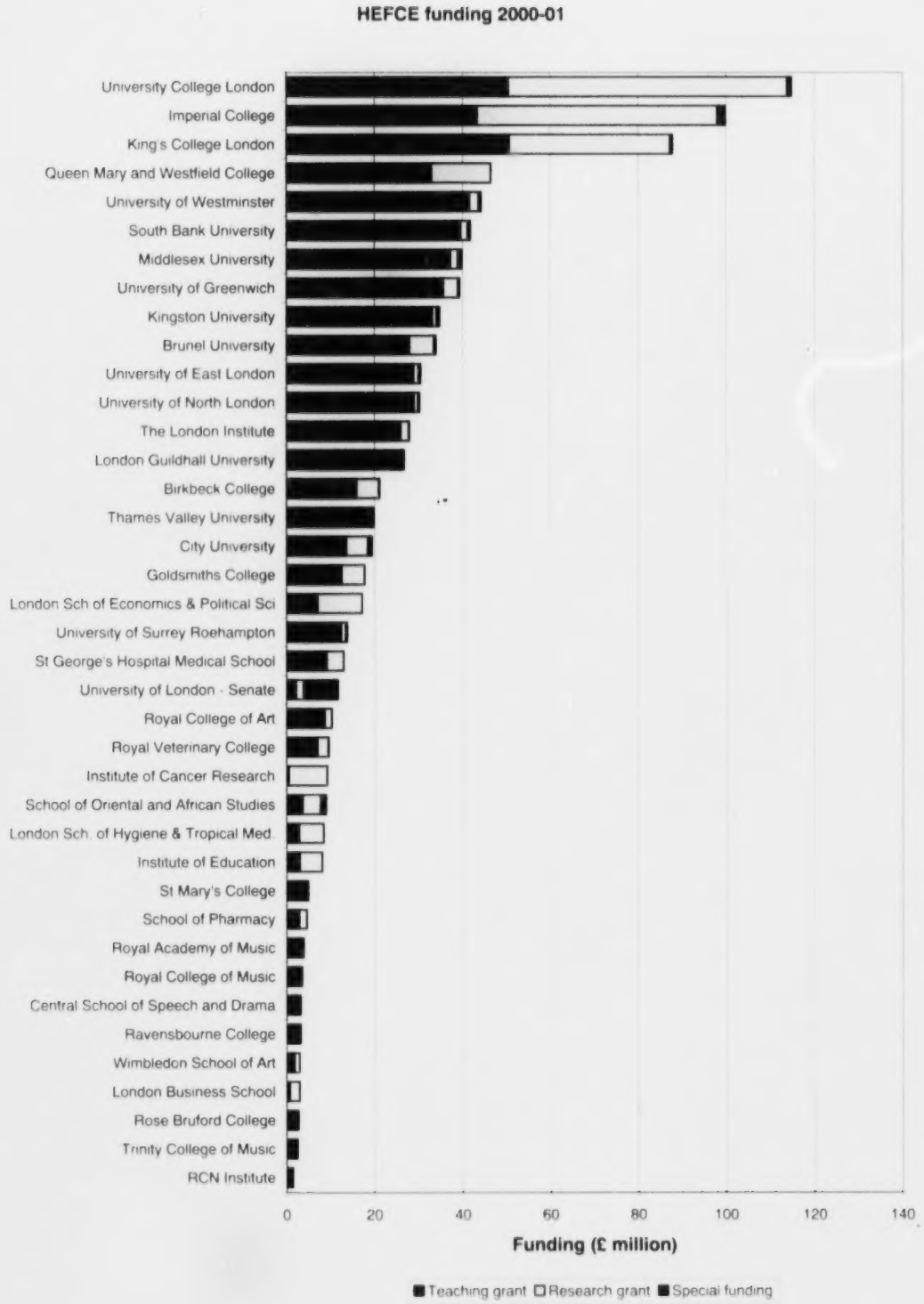


Income to HE institutions

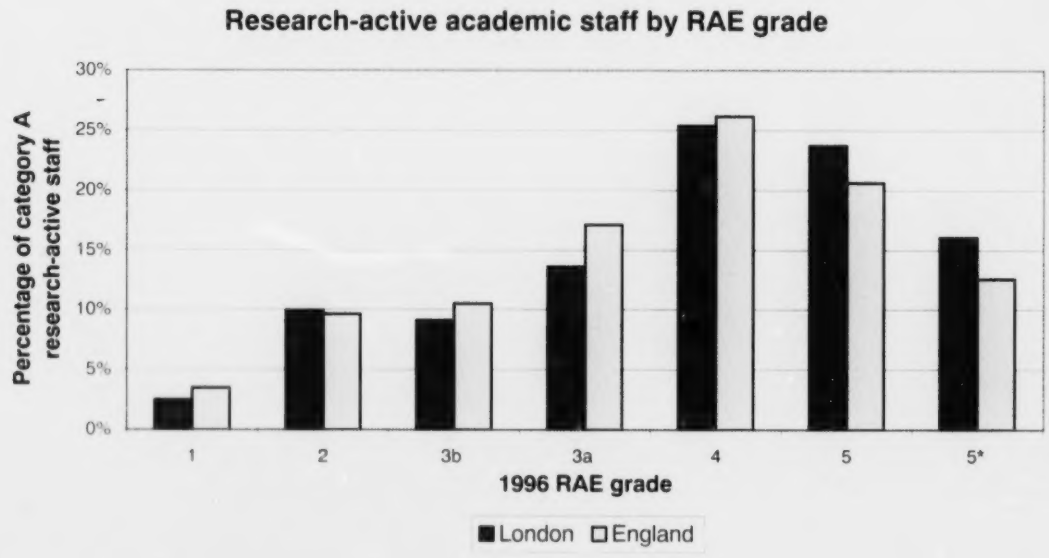
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



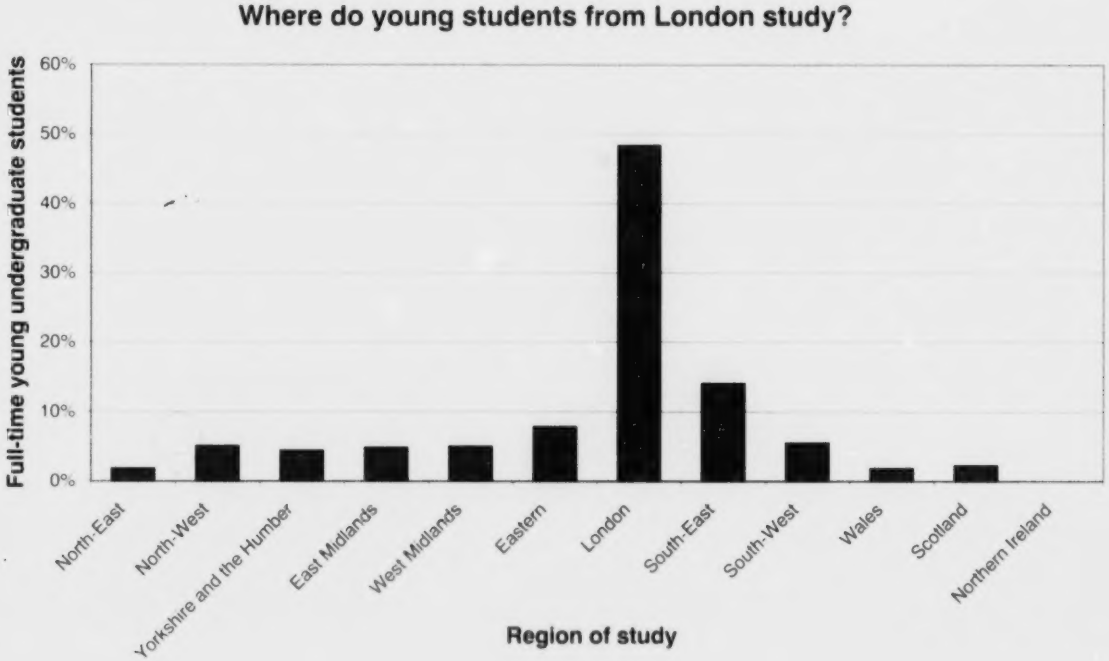
HEFCE funding



Research Assessment Exercise performance

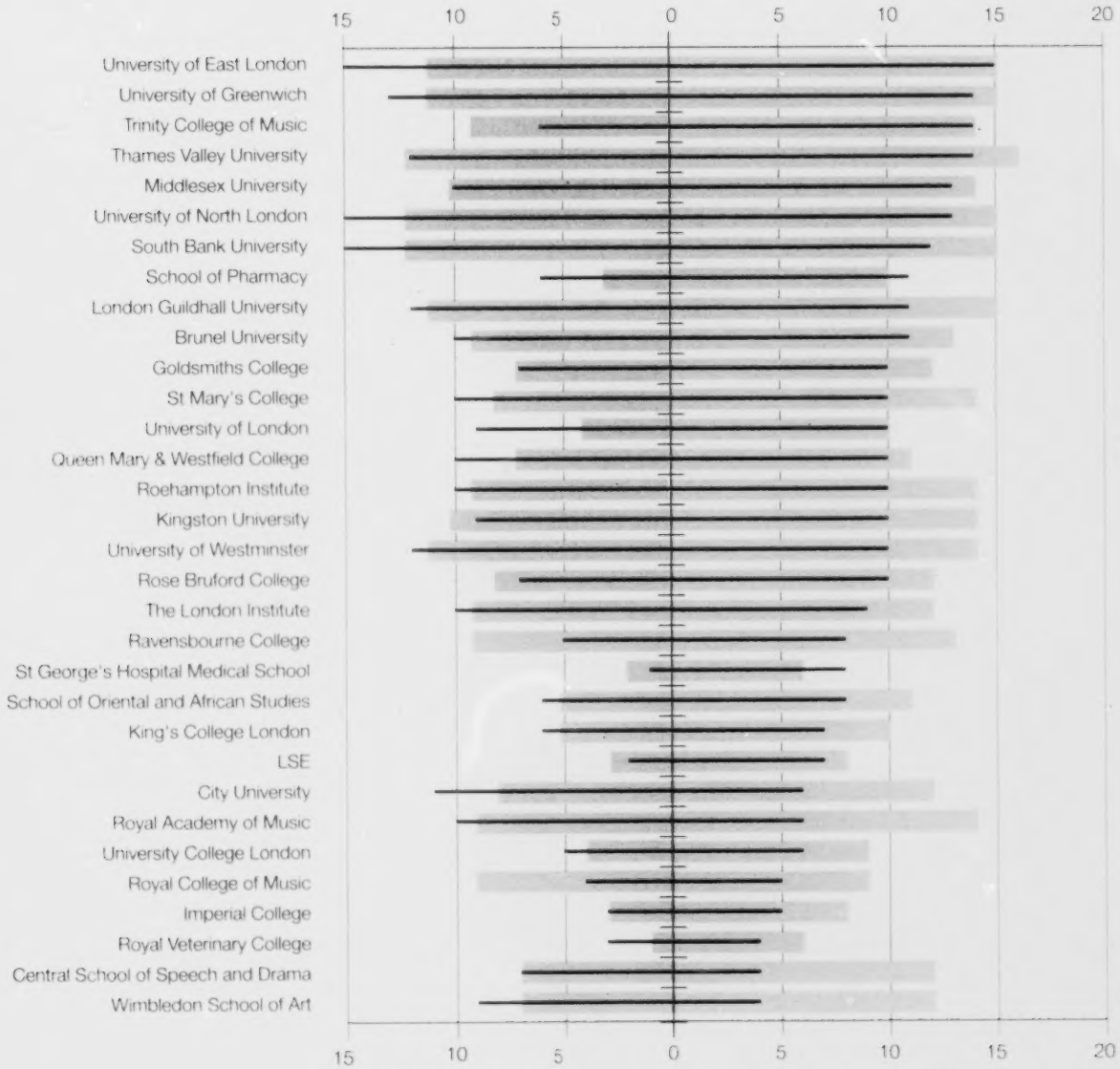


Participation in HE



Participation in HE

Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution



Percentage of young full-time degree entrants: 1997-98

Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (benchmark)

Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (actual value)

Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (benchmark)

Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (actual value)

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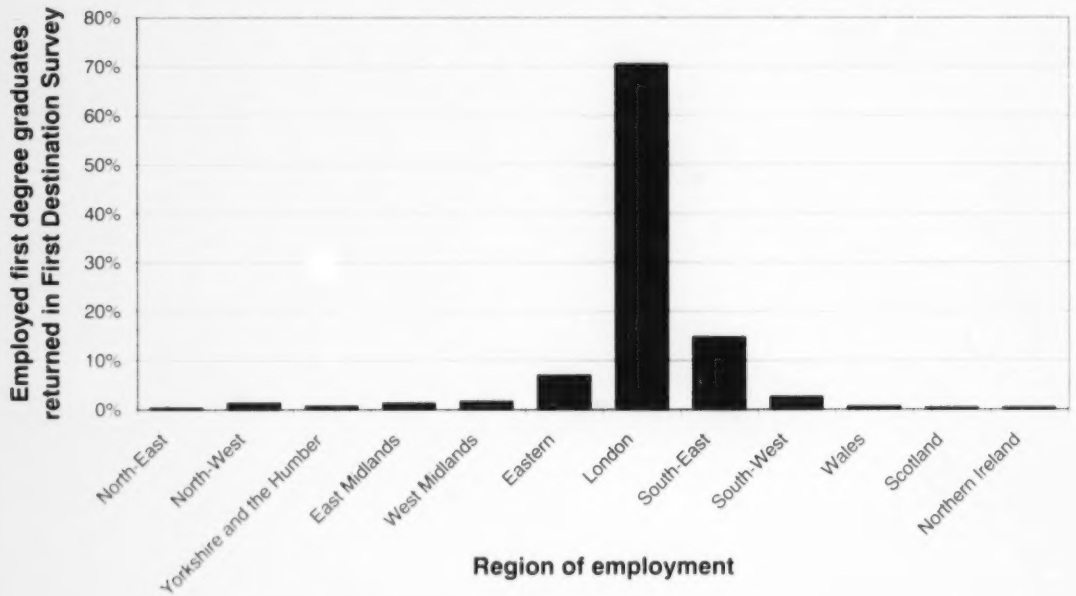
First destinations

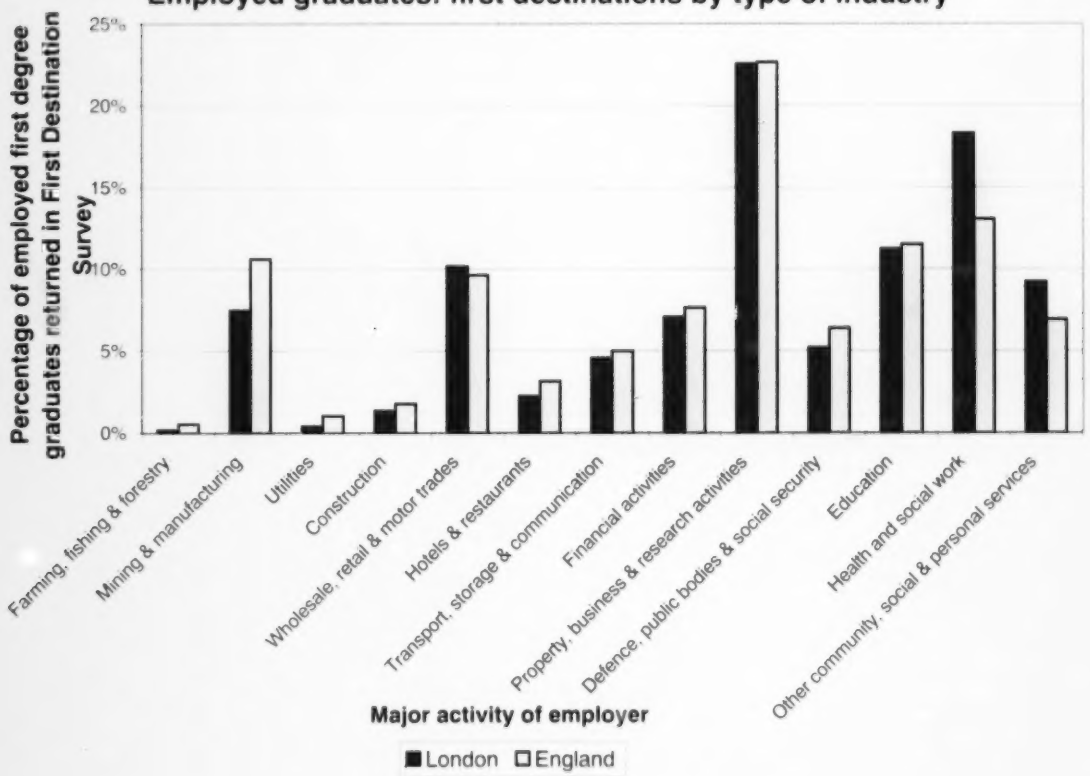
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 64% Further study: 20% Unemployed: 7%

Where do graduates from London find employment?

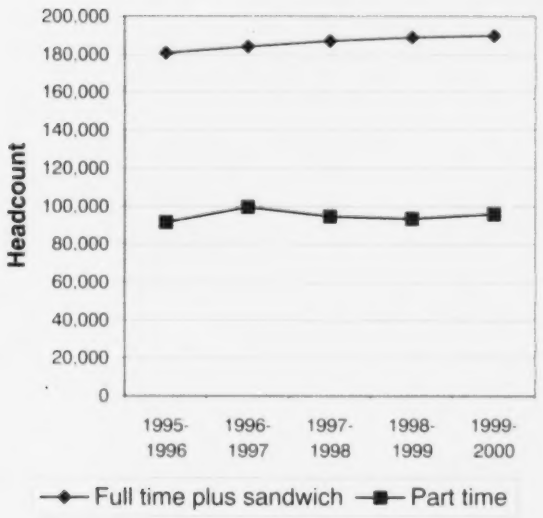


Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry

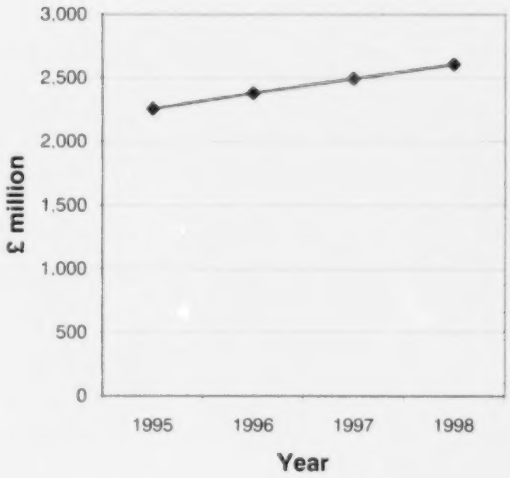


Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 7,112,200

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
London	20.7%	46.1%	16.2%	17.1%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) London: +3.4% England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	London	England
Unemployment	7.4%	5.4%
GDP/head	£14,411	£11,740

Regional HE contacts

Universities

The colleges of the University of London which are directly funded by the HEFCE are marked with an asterisk.

Birkbeck College*
Malet Street
LONDON
WC1E 7HX Tel 020 7631 6000

Brunel University
UXBRIDGE
UB8 3PH Tel 01895 274000

City University
Northampton Square
LONDON
EC1V 0HB Tel 020 7477 8000

Institute of Education*
20 Bedford Way
LONDON
WC1H 0AL Tel 020 7612 6000

University of East London
Romford Road
LONDON
E15 4LZ Tel 020 8233 3000

Goldsmiths College*
University of London
New Cross
LONDON
SE14 6NW Tel 020 7919 7171

University of Greenwich
30 Park Row
LONDON
SE10 9LS Tel 020 8331 8000

Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine*
Exhibition Road
South Kensington
LONDON
SW7 2AZ Tel 020 7589 5111

King's College London*
James Clerk Maxwell Building
57 Waterloo Road
LONDON
SE1 8WA Tel 020 7836 5454

Kingston University
River House
53-57 High Street
KINGSTON UPON THAMES
KT1 1LQ Tel 020 8547 2000

University of London
Senate House
Malet Street
LONDON
WC1E 7HU Tel 020 7862 8000

London Business School*
Sussex Place
Regent's Park
LONDON
NW1 4SA Tel 020 7262 5050

London Guildhall University
31 Jewry Street
LONDON
EC3N 2EY Tel 020 7320 1000

London School of Economics and Political Science*
Houghton Street
LONDON
WC2A 2AE Tel 020 7405 7686

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine*
Keppel Street
LONDON
WC1E 7HT Tel 020 7636 8636

Middlesex University
Trent Park
Bramley Road
LONDON N14 4YZ Tel 020 8362 5000

University of North London
166-220 Holloway Road
LONDON
N7 8DB Tel 020 7607 2789

The Open University in London
Parsifal College
527 Finchley Road
LONDON
NW3 7BG Tel 020 7431 1048

Queen Mary and Westfield College*
Mile End Road
LONDON
E1 4NS Tel 020 7975 5555

Royal Academy of Music*
Marylebone Road
LONDON
NW1 5HT Tel 020 7873 7373

Royal Veterinary College*
Royal College Street
LONDON
NW1 0TU Tel 020 7468 5000

School of Oriental and African Studies*
Thornhaugh Street
Russell Square
LONDON
WC1H 0XG Tel 020 7637 2388

School of Pharmacy*
29-39 Brunswick Square
LONDON
WC1N 1AX Tel 020 7753 5800

South Bank University
103 Borough Road
LONDON
SE1 0AA Tel 020 7928 8989

St George's Hospital Medical School*
Cranmer Terrace
Tooting
LONDON
SW17 0RE Tel 020 8672 9944

Thames Valley University
St Mary's Road
Ealing
LONDON
W5 5RF Tel 020 8579 5000

University College London*
Gower Street
LONDON
WC1E 6BT Tel 020 7679 2000

University of Westminster
309 Regent Street
LONDON
W1R 8AL Tel 020 7911 5000

HE colleges

Central School of Speech and Drama
Embassy Theatre
64 Eton Avenue
LONDON
NW3 3HY Tel 020 7722 8183

The London Institute
65 Davies Street
LONDON
W1Y 2DA Tel 020 7514 6000

Ravensbourne College of Design and Communication
Walden Road
Chislehurst
BROMLEY
BR7 5SN Tel 020 8289 4900

RCN Institute
20 Cavendish Square
LONDON
W1M 0AB Tel 020 7647 3703

University of Surrey Roehampton
Senate House
Roehampton Lane
LONDON
SW15 5PU Tel 020 8392 3000

Rose Bruford College
Lamorbey Park
SIDCUP
DA15 9DF Tel 020 8308 2600

Royal College of Art
Kensington Gore
LONDON
SW7 2EU Tel 020 7590 4444

Royal College of Music
Prince Consort Road
LONDON
SW7 2BS Tel 020 7589 3643

St Mary's College
Waldegrave Road
Strawberry Hill
TWICKENHAM
TW1 4SX Tel 020 8240 4000

Trinity College of Music
Mandeville Place
LONDON
W1M 6AQ Tel 020 7935 5773

Wimbledon School of Art
Merton Hall Road
LONDON
SW19 3QA Tel 020 8408 5000

HE consortium

London Higher Education Consortium
c/o London First
1 Hobhouse Court
Suffolk Street
LONDON
SW1Y 4HH Tel 020 7665 1566

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South-East

Introduction

The South-East has an area of just over 19,000 km^2. It has the largest population of any English region – nearly 8 million people – at a population density of over 400 people per km^2.

The Brighton, Worthing and Littlehampton conurbation is the largest urban area, with a population of 400,000. Other significant urban areas include The Medway Towns, Guildford, Portsmouth, Reading, Oxford, Milton Keynes and Southampton.

Rural issues are important in the South-East: more than 75 per cent of the land and almost 25 per cent of the population are in rural areas.

Economic development

With economic output at nearly £108 million, the South-East is the most prosperous region in England. This is roughly 16 per cent of the total UK GDP. However, some parts of the region are less prosperous. In particular, there is quite severe deprivation in some coastal areas, such as Brighton and Thanet. Unemployment in the region is the lowest in the UK at 3.5 per cent, compared with the UK average of 5.7 per cent. Expenditure by the region's higher education institutions is around £1.33 billion per year.

Higher education provision

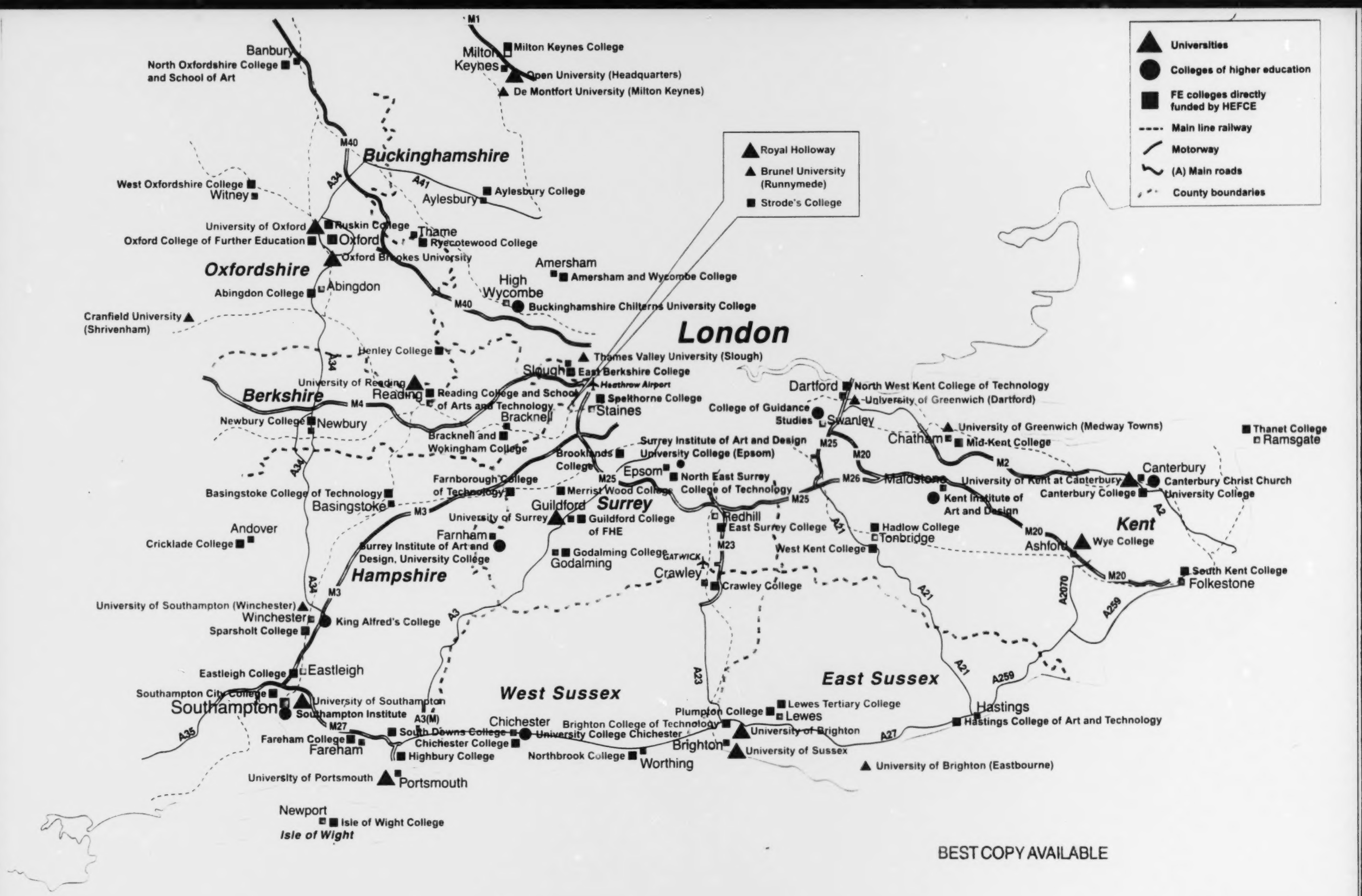
There are 19 higher education institutions with their main campus in the South-East: nine universities, two directly funded schools of the University of London and eight higher education colleges. In addition, the headquarters of the Open University is in Milton Keynes. There is also one privately funded university in the region, the University of Buckingham.

There are also 40 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses funded by the HEFCE. There are over 151,000 full-time equivalent students studying at HEIs. The largest institution in the region is the University of Oxford with 16,819 students. There are also over 7,500 higher education students in further education colleges directly funded by the HEFCE.

Higher education provision is fairly evenly distributed within the region. The largest concentration is in Oxford, with two universities and a number of further education colleges offering higher education courses.

Participation and access

Thirty per cent of students in the South-East study part-time, compared with the national average of 32.3 per cent. There is a net outflow of students from the region.



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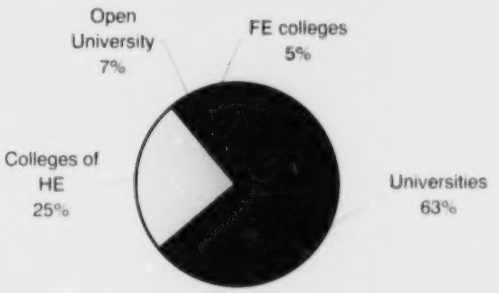
Higher education students and institutions

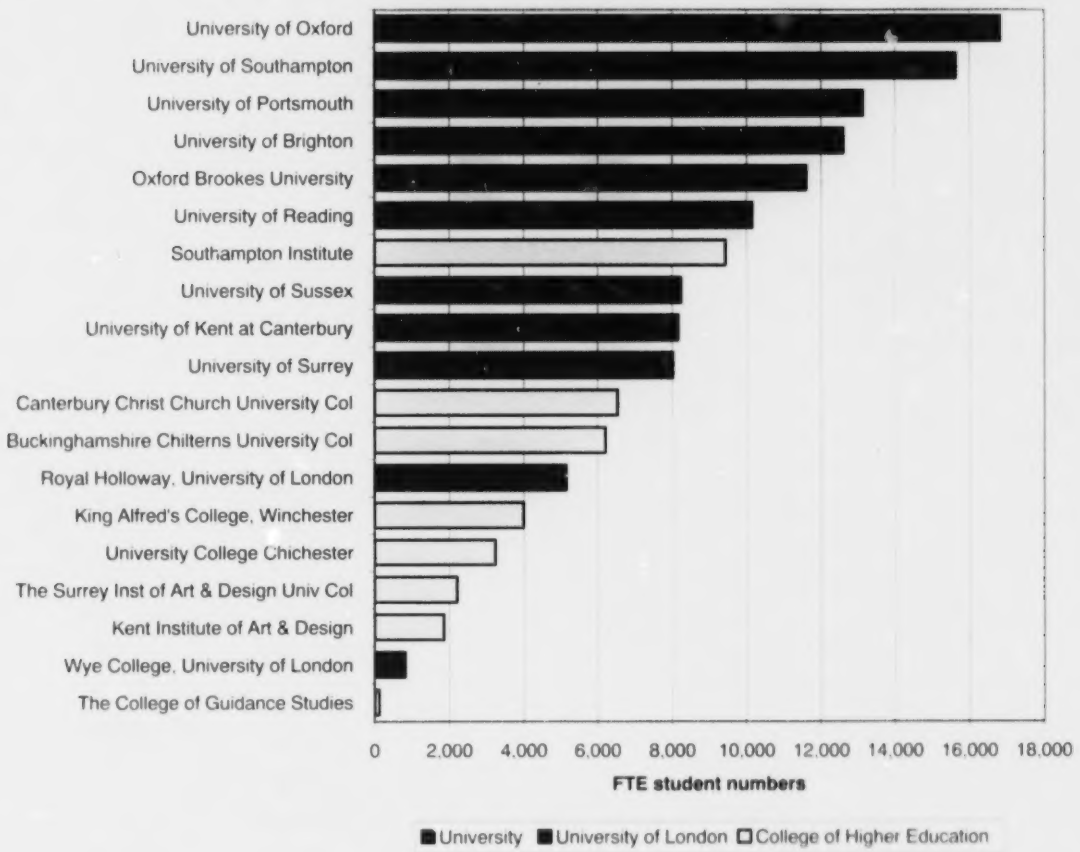
Student numbers

FTE:	
In HE institutions:	143,906
(of which franchised to FECs:	1,232)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	7,531
Total:	**151,436**
Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	180,282
(of which franchised to FECs:	1,818)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	10,599
Total:	**190,881**

HE students by type of institution



HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers

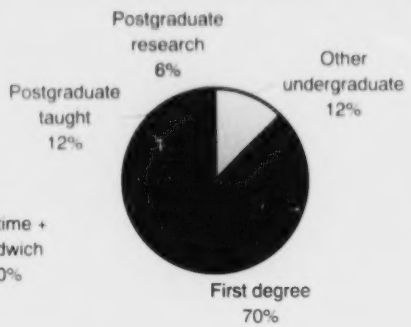


Students at HEIs: characteristics

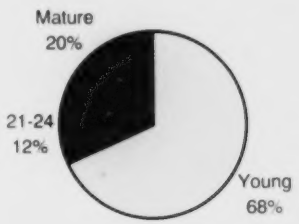
Part-time % of FTEs:	13.3%	Overseas students (HEIs):	20,921 (15.1%)
Part-time % of all students:	30.2%	Male/Female ratio:	46.1/53.9
PG % of FTEs:	17.9%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	20.2%

Students by mode

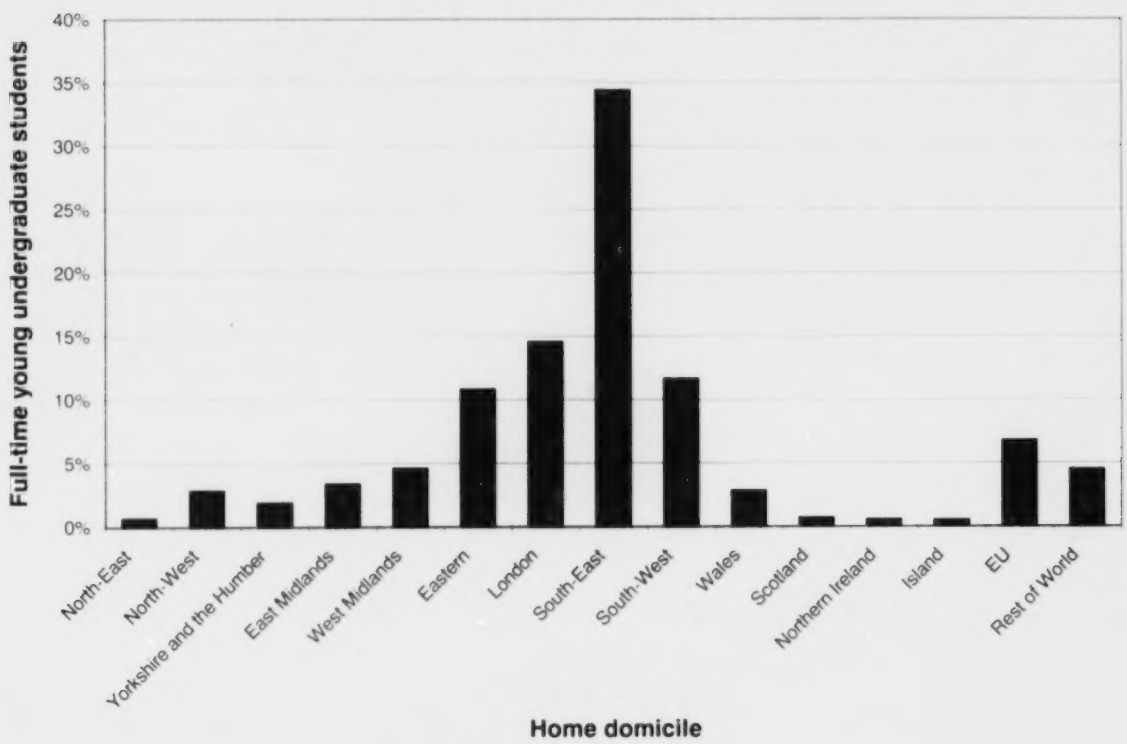
Students by level



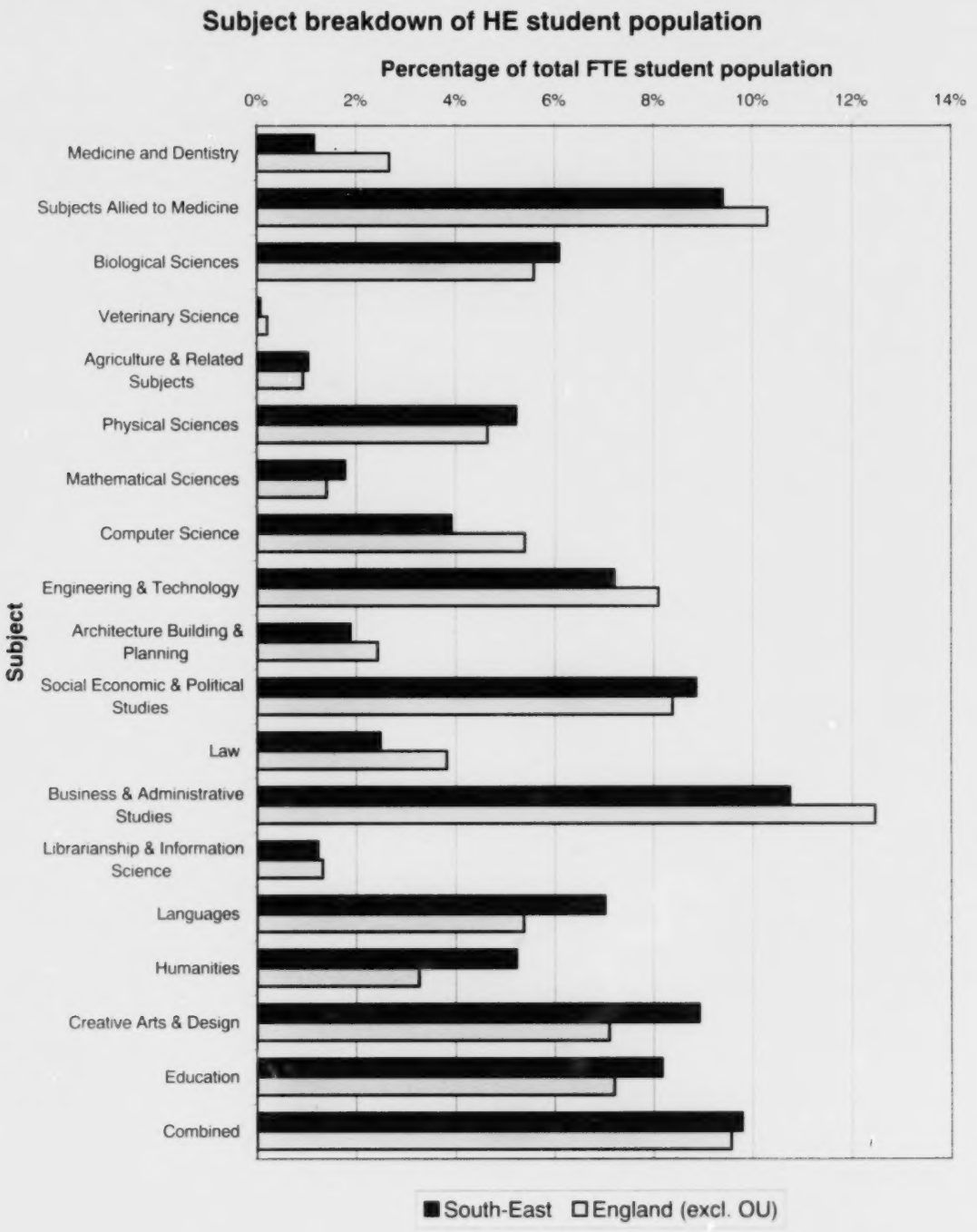
Undergraduate students by age on entry



Where do young students in the South-East come from?



Students at HEIs: subjects

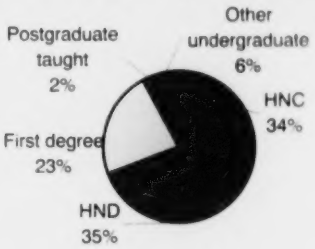


HE students at FE colleges

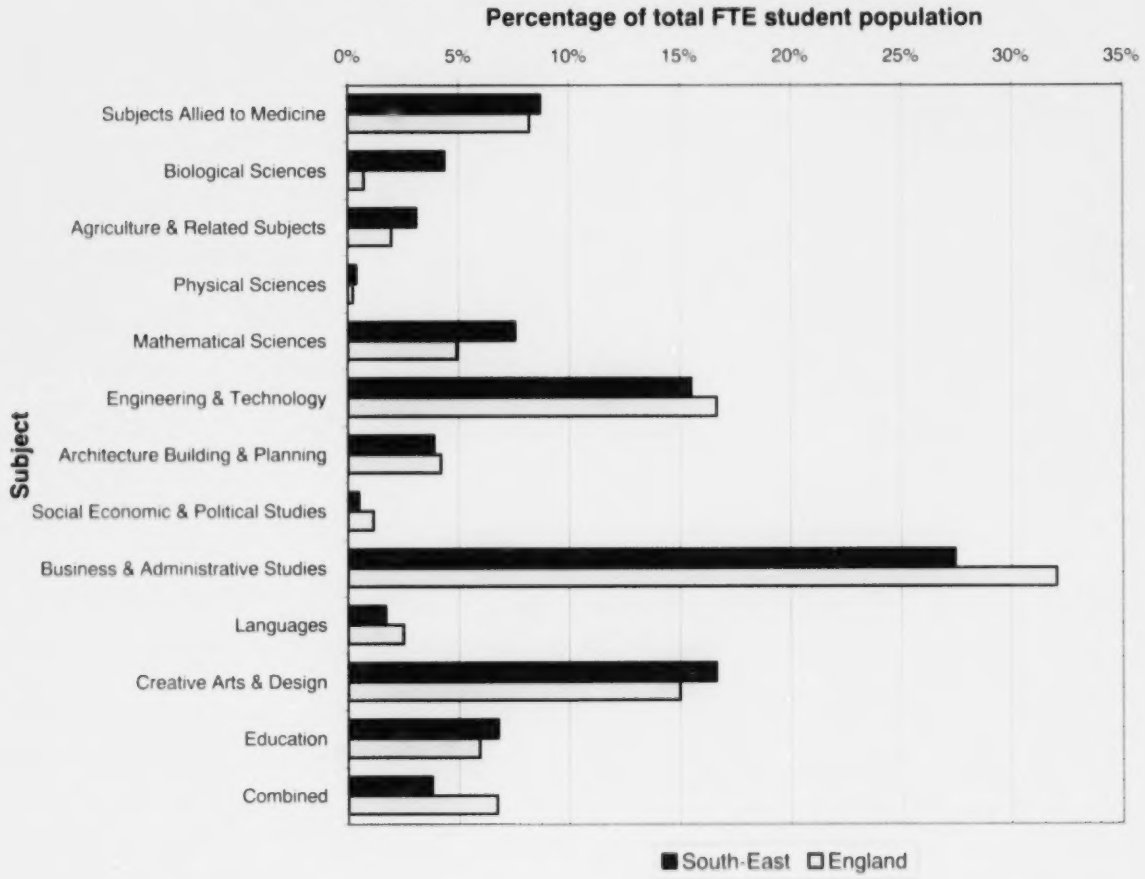
FTE students at FE colleges: 7,531

HE Students in FECs by mode

HE students in FECs - qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs



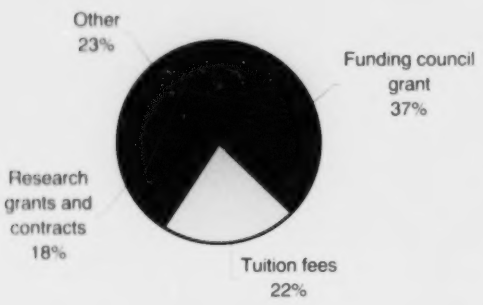
Major FE providers of HE:
(over 500 FTEs)

Farnborough College of Technology	1,264
North East Surrey College of Technology	1,080
Reading College & School of Art & Design	781 (44 franchised)
Northbrook College, Sussex	723 (19 franchised)
Mid-Kent College of H & FE	606

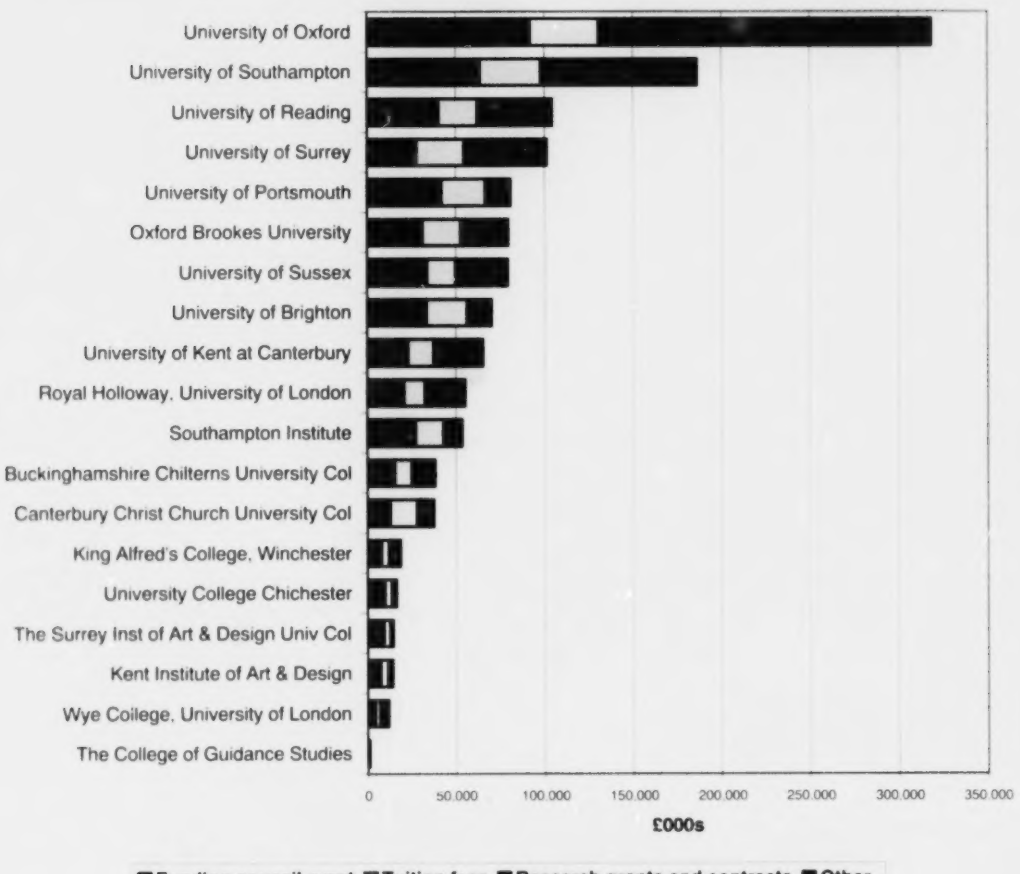
Income to HE institutions

Total income to all HEIs: £1,346 million

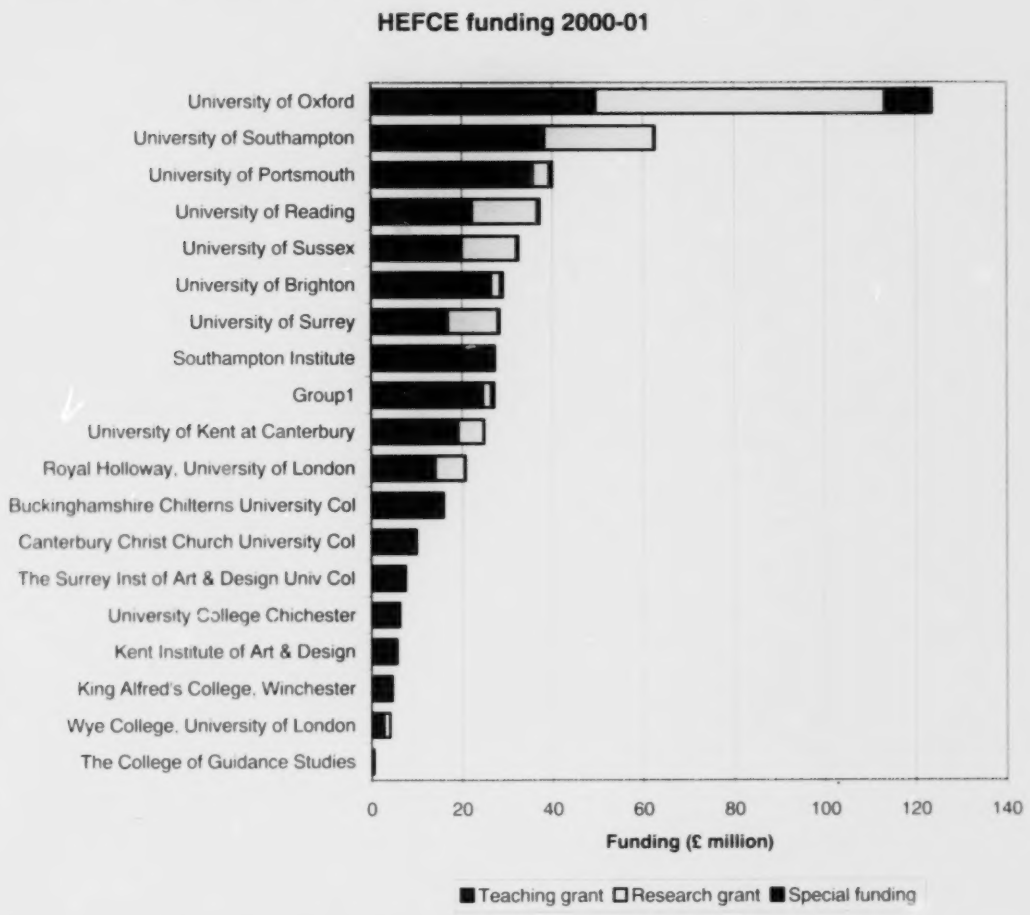
Income to all HEIs by source



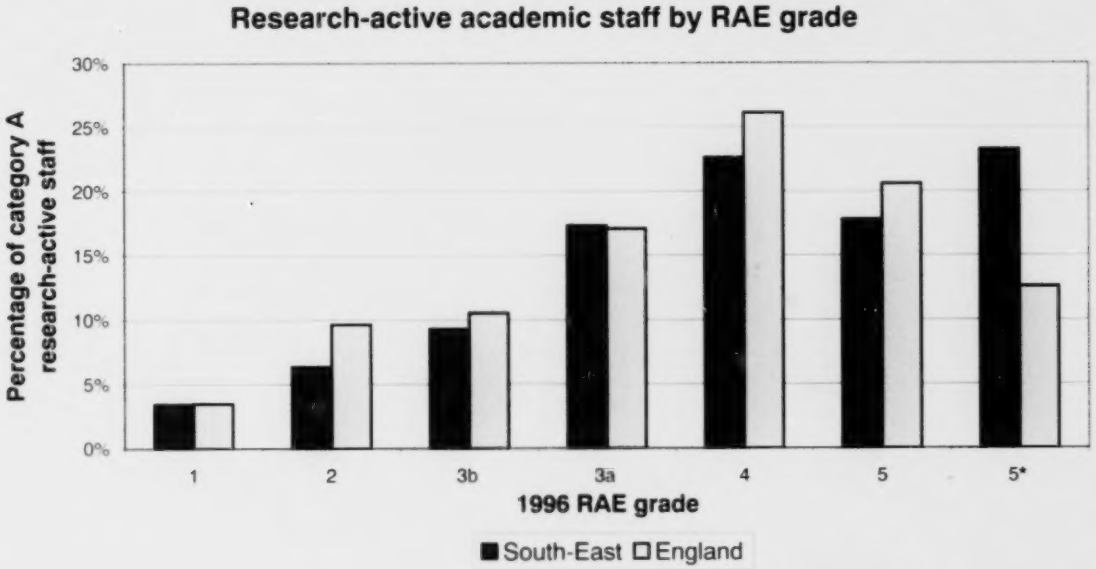
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



HEFCE funding

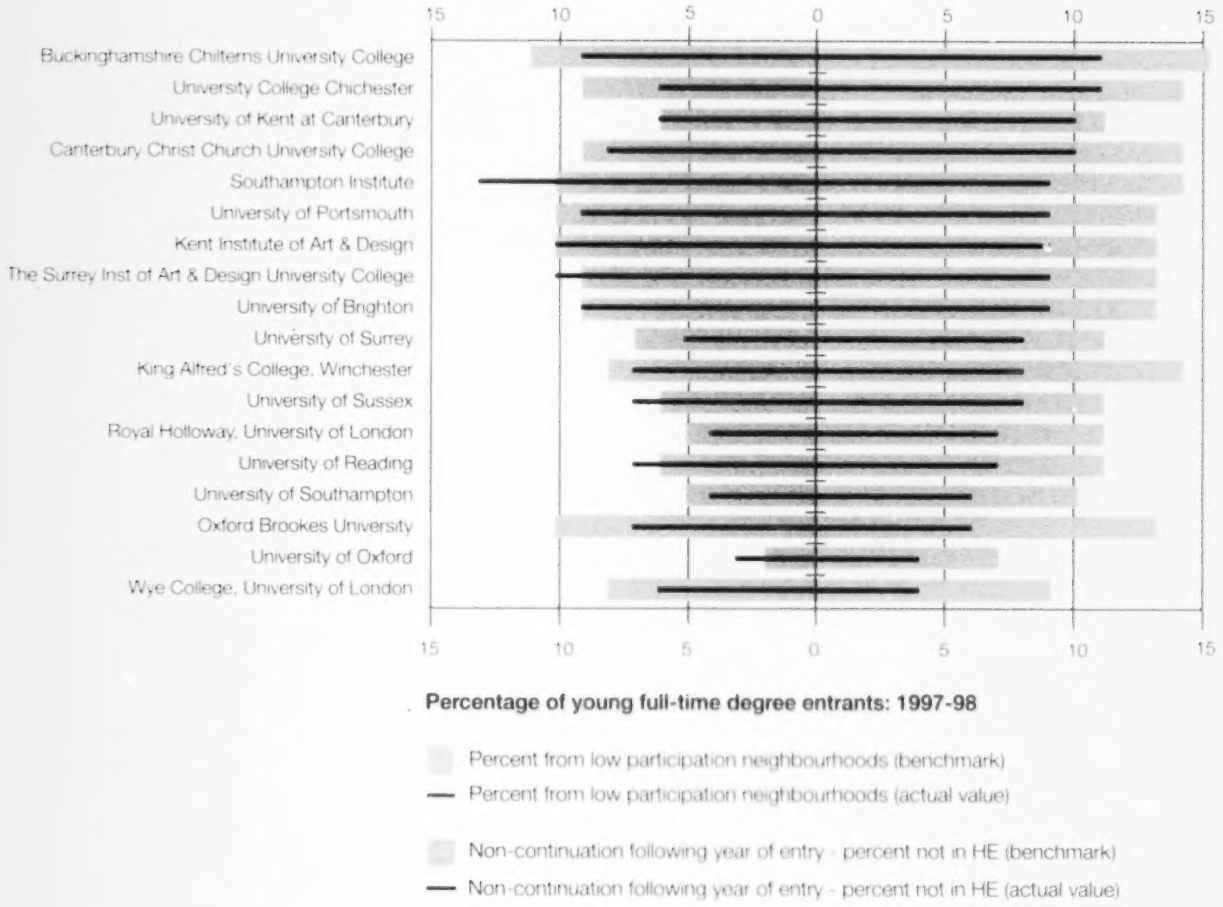


Research Assessment Exercise performance

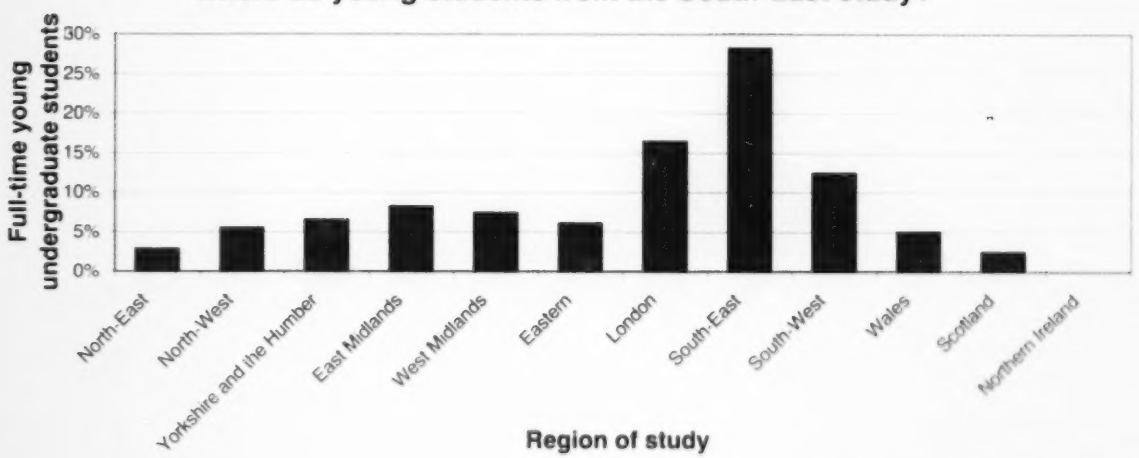


Participation in HE

Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution


15
10
5
0
5
10
15
Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College
University College Chichester
University of Kent at Canterbury
Canterbury Christ Church University College
Southampton Institute
University of Portsmouth
Kent Institute of Art & Design
The Surrey Inst of Art & Design University College
University of Brighton
University of Surrey
King Alfred's College, Winchester
University of Sussex
Royal Holloway, University of London
University of Reading
University of Southampton
Oxford Brookes University
University of Oxford
Wye College, University of London
Percentage of young full-time degree entrants: 1997-98
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (benchmark)
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (actual value)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (benchmark)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (actual value)

Where do young students from the South-East study?



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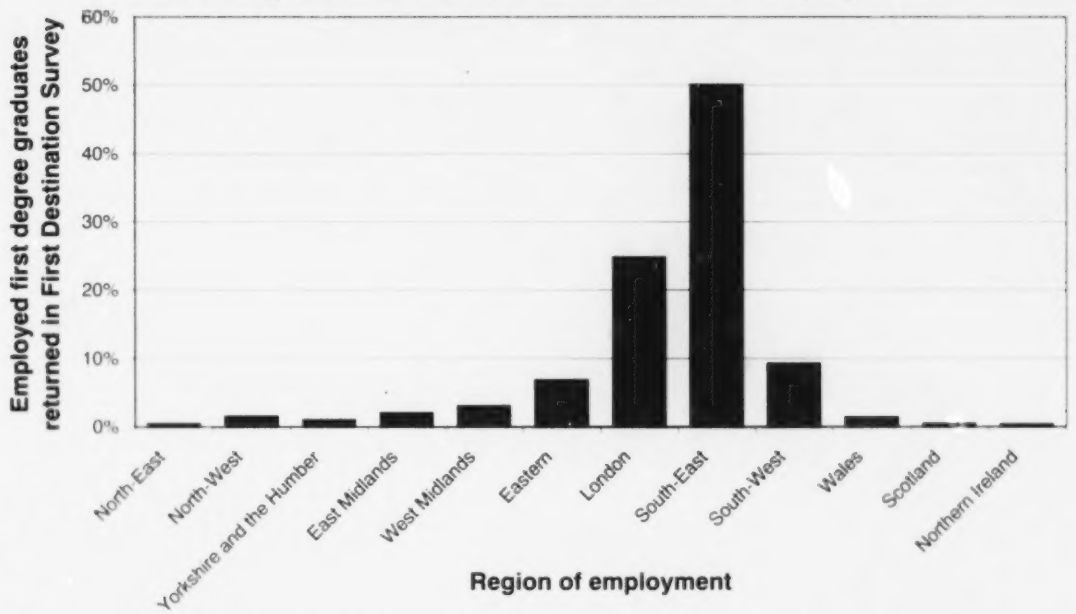
First destinations

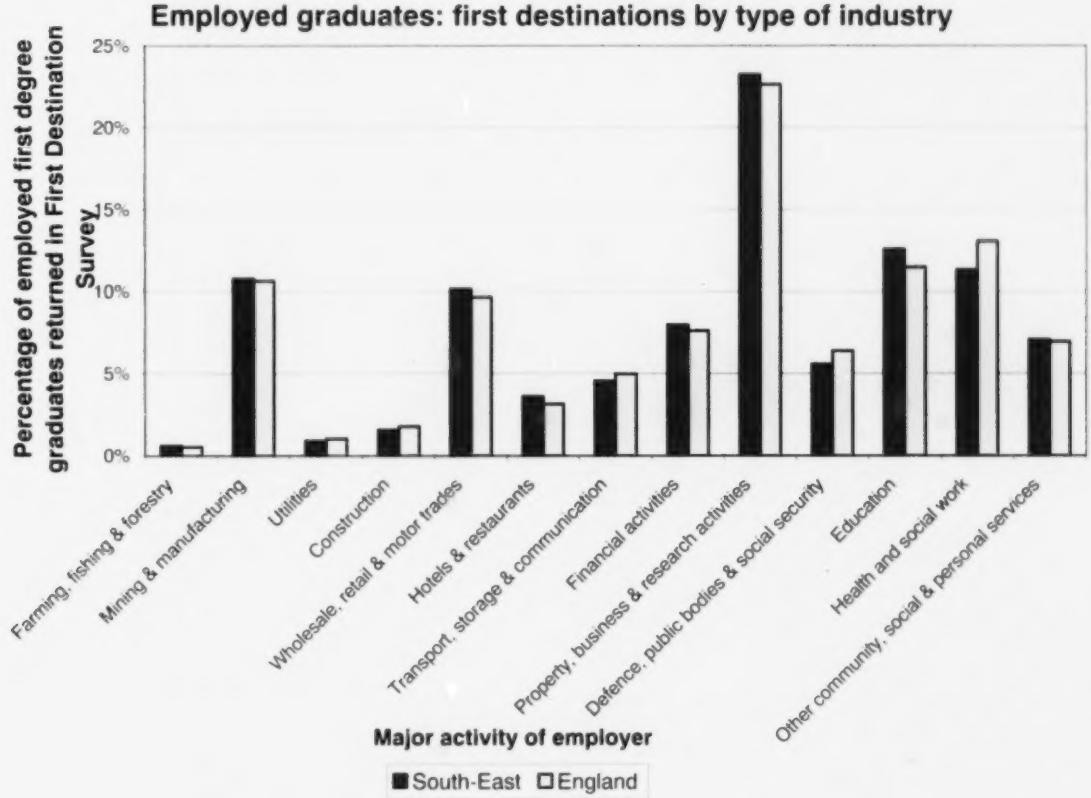
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 66% Further study: 20% Unemployed: 5%

Where do graduates from the South-East find employment?

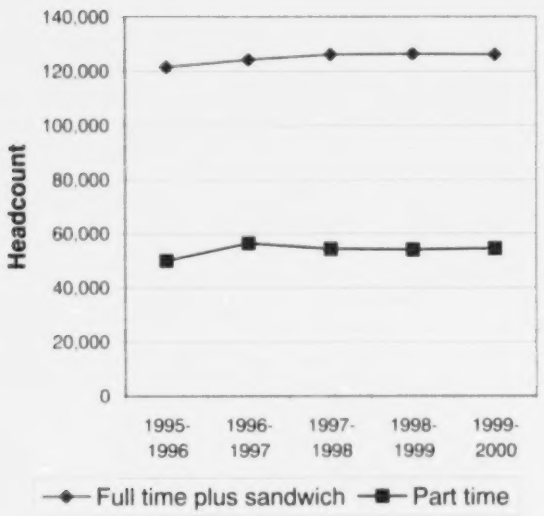


Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry

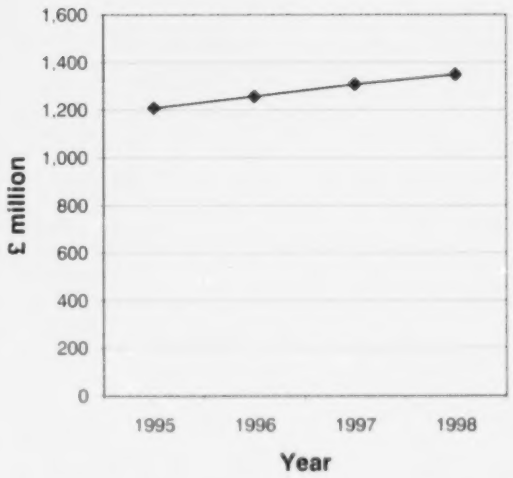


Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 7,958,800

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
South-East	20.1%	40.4%	18.7%	20.7%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) South-East: +3.6% England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	South-East	England
Unemployment	3.5%	5.4%
GDP/head	£13,549	£11,740

Regional contacts

Universities

University of Brighton
Mithras House
Lewes Road
BRIGHTON
BN2 4AT Tel 01273 600900

University of Kent at Canterbury
CANTERBURY
CT2 7NZ Tel 01227 764000

The Open University (Headquarters)
Walton Hall
MILTON KEYNES
MK7 6AA Tel 01908 274066

The Open University in the South East
St James's House, 150 London Road
EAST GRINSTEAD
RH19 1HG Tel 01342 410545

The Open University in the South
Foxcombe Hall, Boars Hill
OXFORD
OX1 5HR Tel 01865 735140

University of Oxford
University Offices
Wellington Square
OXFORD
OX1 2JD Tel 01865 270000

Oxford Brookes University
Gipsy Lane Headington
OXFORD
OX3 0BP Tel 01865 741111

University of Portsmouth
Winston Churchill Avenue
PORTSMOUTH
PO1 2UP Tel 023 9284 8484

University of Reading
Whiteknights
PO Box 217
READING
RG6 2AH Tel 0118 987 5123

Royal Holloway, University of London
Egham Hill
EGHAM
TW20 0EX Tel 01784 434455

University of Southampton
Highfield
SOUTHAMPTON
SO17 1BJ Tel 023 8059 5000

University of Surrey
Stag Hill
GUILDFORD
GU2 5XH Tel 01483 300800

University of Sussex
Sussex House
Falmer
BRIGHTON
BN1 9RH Tel 01273 606755

Wye College, University of London
Wye
ASHFORD
TN25 5AH Tel 01233 812401

HE colleges

Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College
Queen Alexandra Road
HIGH WYCOMBE
HP11 2JZ Tel 01494 522141

Canterbury Christ Church University College
North Holmes Road
CANTERBURY
CT1 1QU Tel 01227 767700

University College Chichester
Bishop Otter Campus, College Lane
CHICHESTER
PO19 4PE Tel 01243 816000

The College of Guidance Studies
College Road, Hextable
SWANLEY
BR8 7RN Tel 01322 664407

Kent Institute of Art & Design
Oakwood Park
MAIDSTONE
ME16 8AG Tel 01622 757286

King Alfred's College, Winchester
Sparkford Road
WINCHESTER
SO22 4NR Tel 01962 841515

Southampton Institute
East Park Terrace
SOUTHAMPTON
SO14 0YN Tel 023 8031 9000

The Surrey Institute of Art and Design, University College
Falkner Road
FARNHAM
GU9 7DS Tel 01252 722441

Trends in higher education

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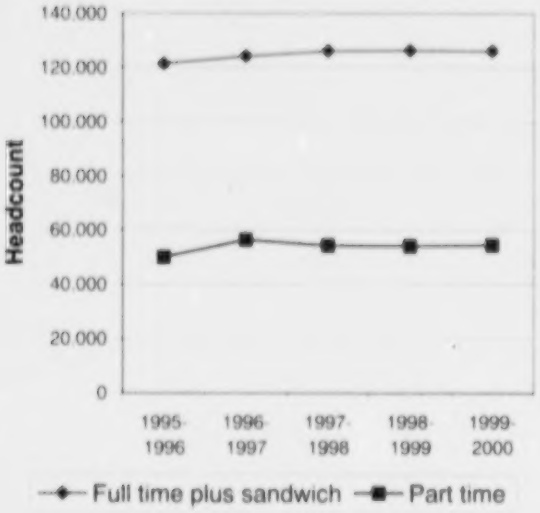

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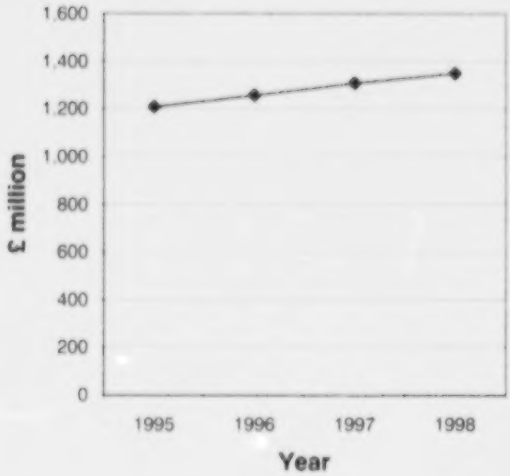

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ME16 8AG Tel 01622 757286

King Alfred's College, Winchester
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East Park Terrace
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SO14 0YN Tel 023 8031 9000

The Surrey Institute of Art and Design, University College
Falkner Road
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South-West

Introduction

The South-West is the English region with the largest area, nearly 24,000 km². Half the population of 4.9 million live in rural areas or in towns of less than 20,000. The region has the lowest population density of any English region at around 200 people per km². With a population of over 500,000, Bristol is the largest city. Other significant urban areas are Bournemouth/Poole, Plymouth, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bath, Exeter and Swindon.

Economic development

The economic output of the South-West is nearly £55 billion, 8.1 per cent of the total UK GDP. The economy of the region is very varied; Cornwall's GDP per head is approximately 75 per cent of the national average, while Wiltshire's is 15 per cent above. The most economically successful parts of the region are the north and east, where high-tech, financial and industrial companies are based. South Gloucestershire is an important centre for the aerospace industry. The South-Western peninsula and the rural areas have suffered from a decline in traditional industries, such as fishing and tin mining.

The region has a lower than average unemployment rate at 4.3 per cent. However, parts of Cornwall have very high unemployment rates, and in particular high youth unemployment.

Direct expenditure by higher education institutions in the South-West is over £600 million per year.

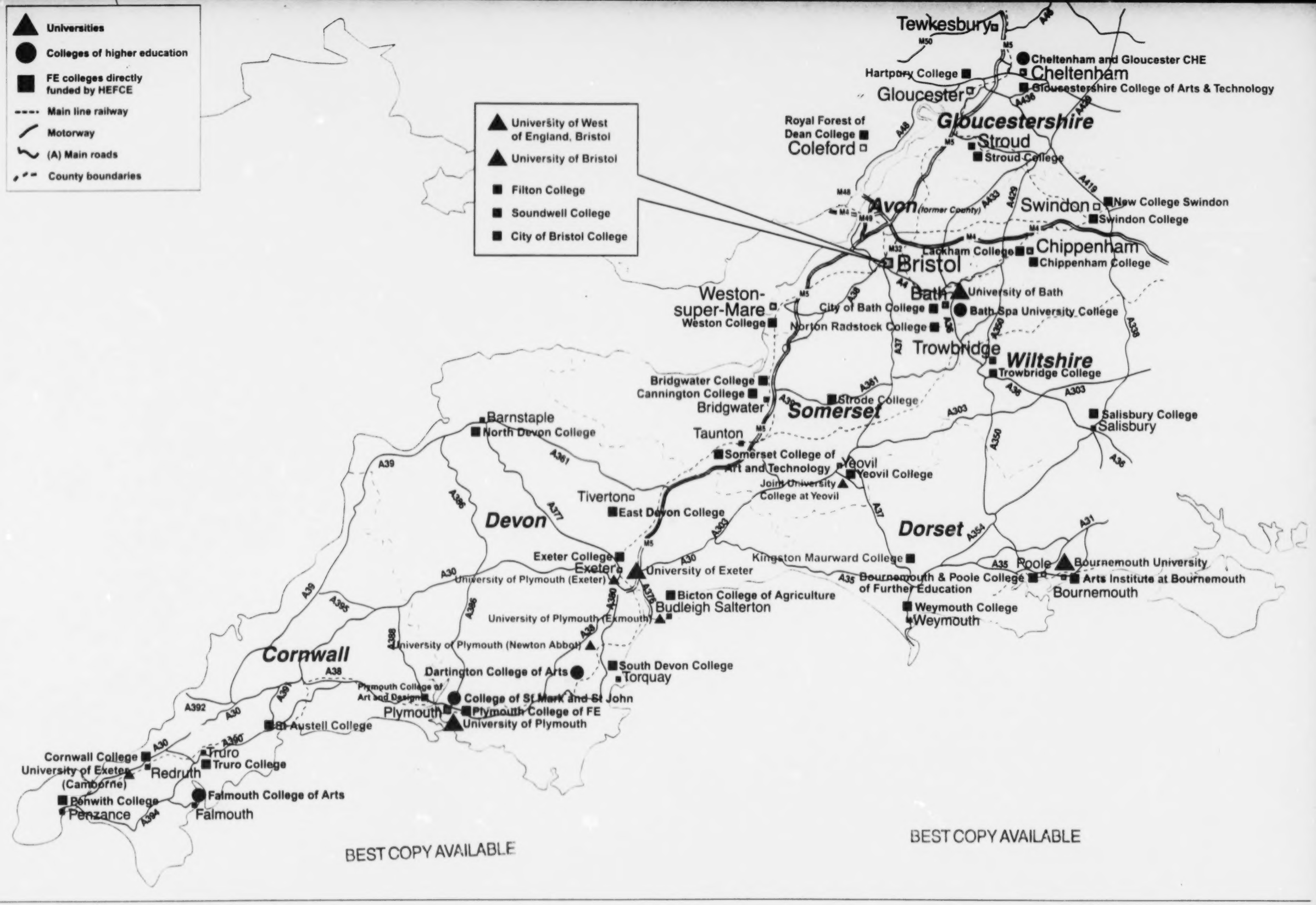
Higher education provision

There are 11 higher education institutions in the South-West: six universities and five higher education colleges. There are an additional 32 further education colleges with students taking higher education courses directly funded by the HEFCE. There are around 93,000 full-time equivalent higher education students in the South-West. These institutions range in size from the University of the West of England (19,589 students) to Dartington College of Arts (459 students).

The largest concentration of higher education is in the Bristol and Bath area, with three universities, one higher education college and four further education colleges with higher education courses. There are four counties within the region that do not contain a university: Cornwall, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Somerset.

Participation and access

Thirty per cent of students in the South-West study part-time, compared with the national average of 32.3 per cent. The region is a net exporter of higher education students.



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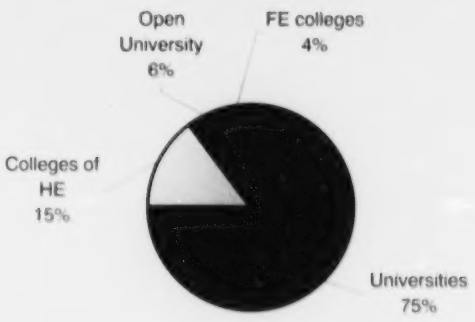
Higher education students and institutions

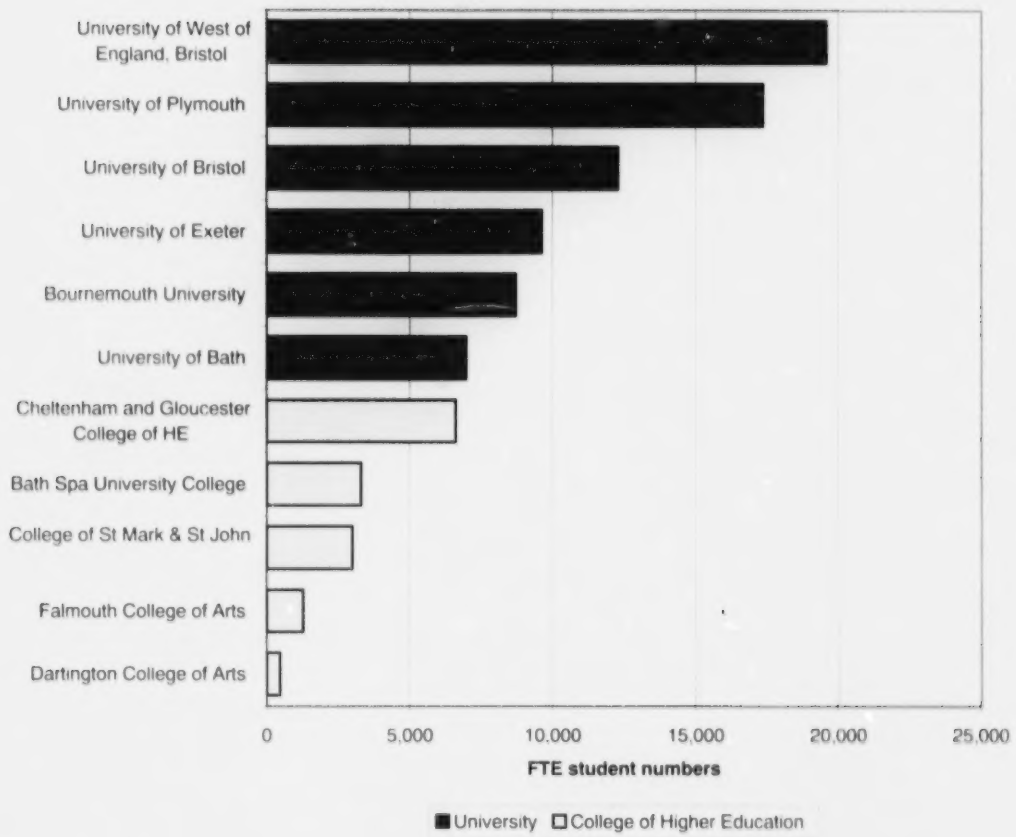
Student numbers

FTE:	
In HE institutions:	89,105
(of which franchised to FECs:	3,808)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	4,389
Total:	**93,493**
Headcount:	
In HE institutions:	110,947
(of which franchised to FECs:	4,691)
In FE colleges (directly funded):	6,253
Total:	**117,200**

HE students by type of institution



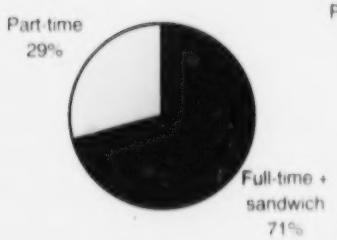
HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers



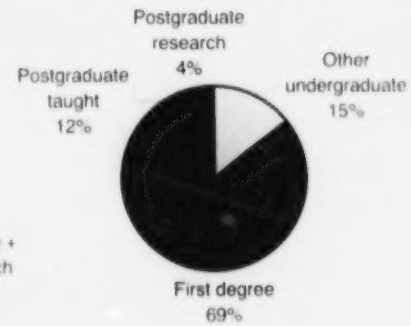
Students at HEIs: characteristics

Part-time % of FTEs:	13.6%	Overseas students (HEIs):	7,095 (8.3%)
Part-time % of all students	30.2%	Male/Female ratio:	46.9/53.1
PG % of FTEs:	15.2%	25 and over as % of UG FTEs:	19.2%

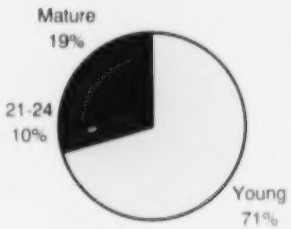
Students by mode



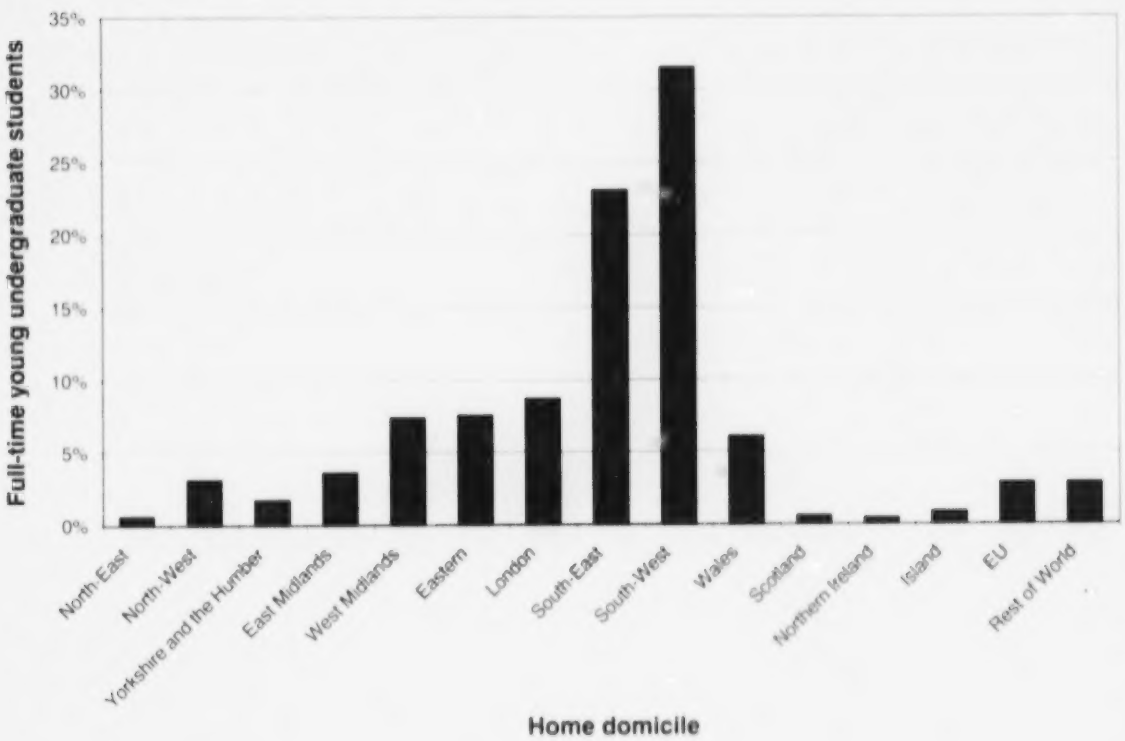
Students by level



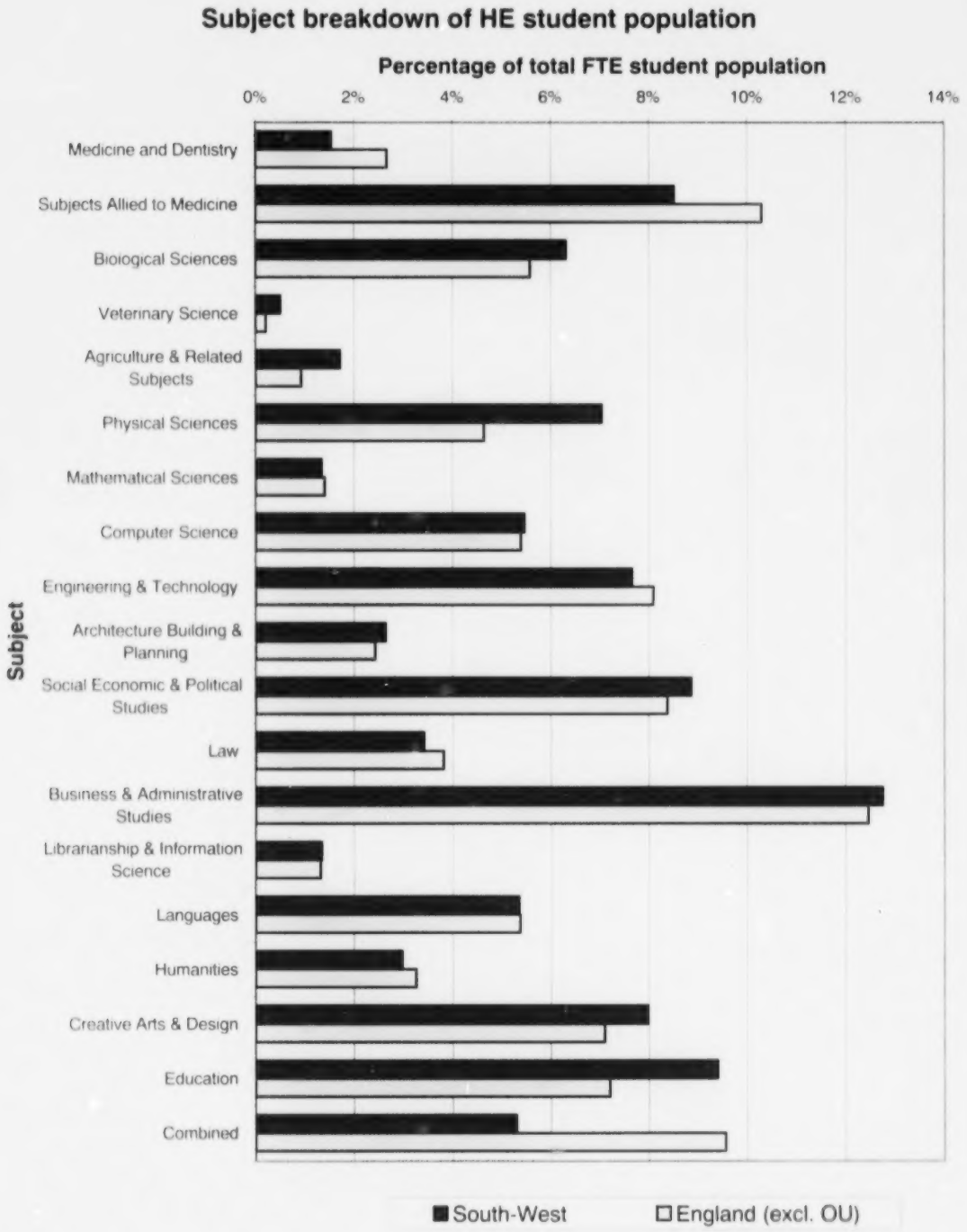
Undergraduate students by age on entry



Where do young students in the South-West come from?



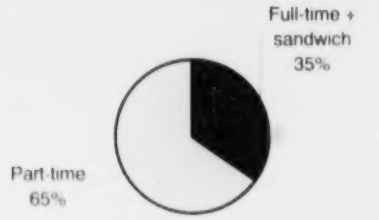
Students at HEIs: subjects



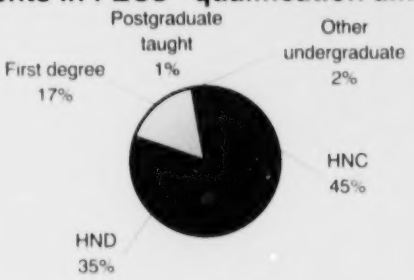
HE students at FE colleges

FTE students at FE colleges: 4,389

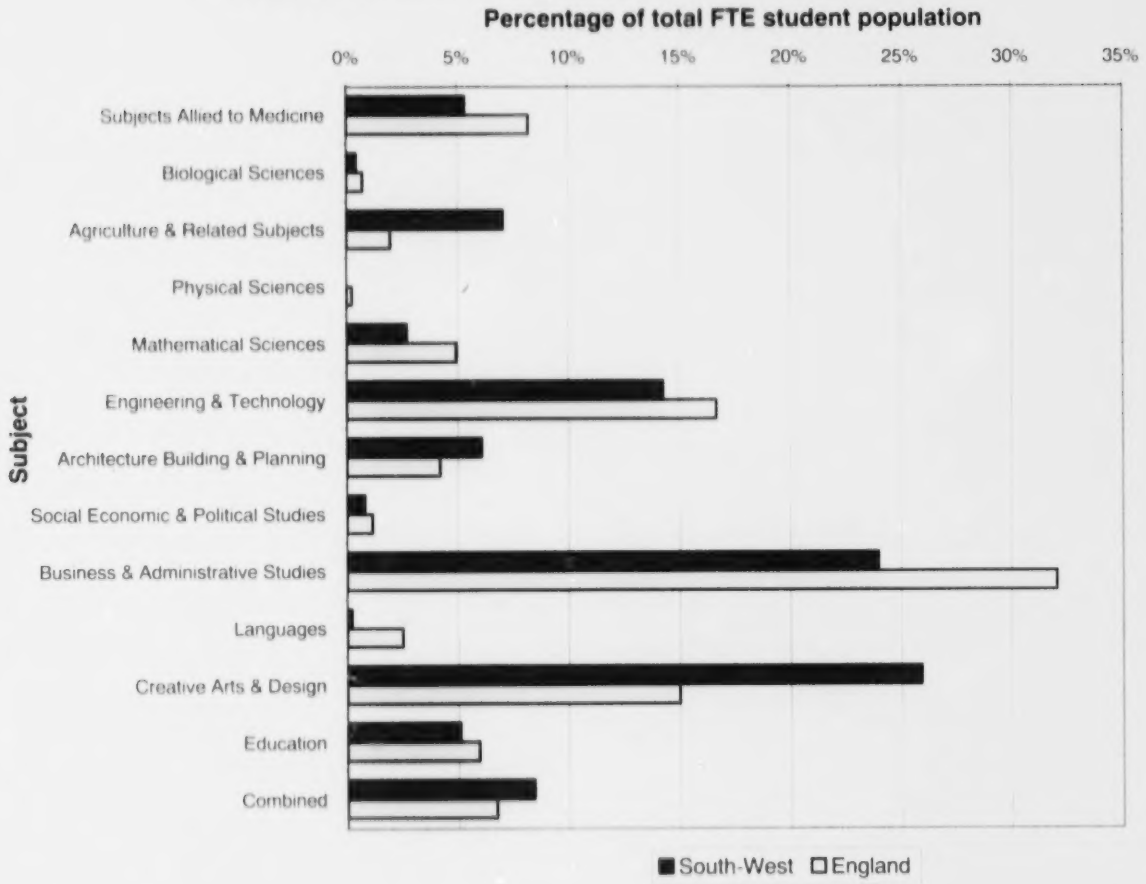
HE Students in FECs by mode



HE students in FECs - qualification aim



Subject breakdown of HE student population in FECs

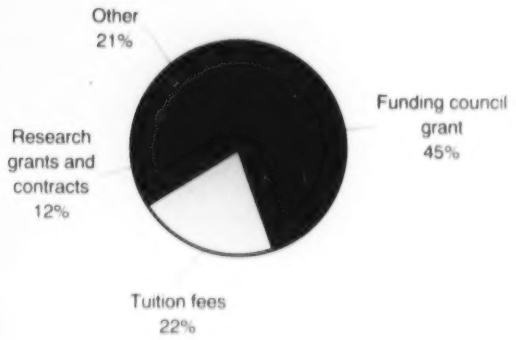


Major FE providers of HE: (over 500 FTEs)		
	Arts Institute at Bournemouth	811
	Somerset College of Arts and Technology	727 (594 franchised)
	Cornwall College	703 (536 franchised)
	GLOSCAT	580 (119 franchised)
	City of Bristol College	523 (257 franchised)
	Plymouth College of Further Education	512 (367 franchised)

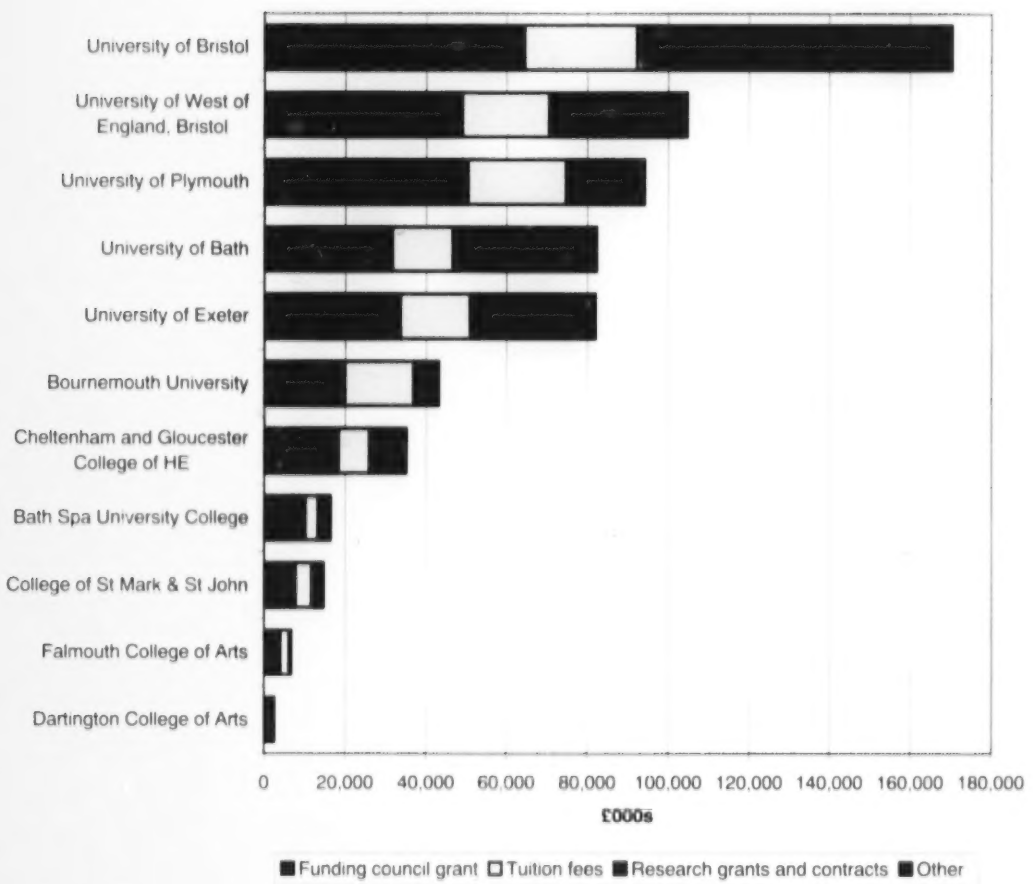
Income to HE institutions

Total income to all HEIs: £653 million

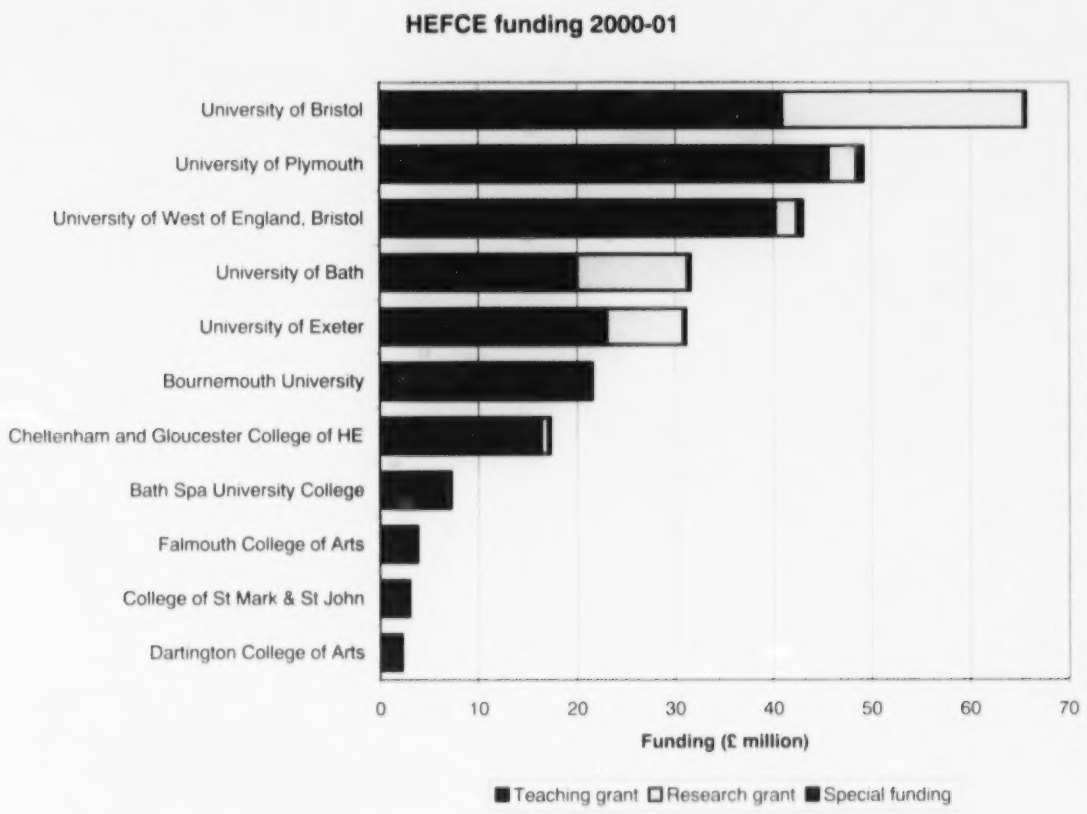
Income to all HEIs by source



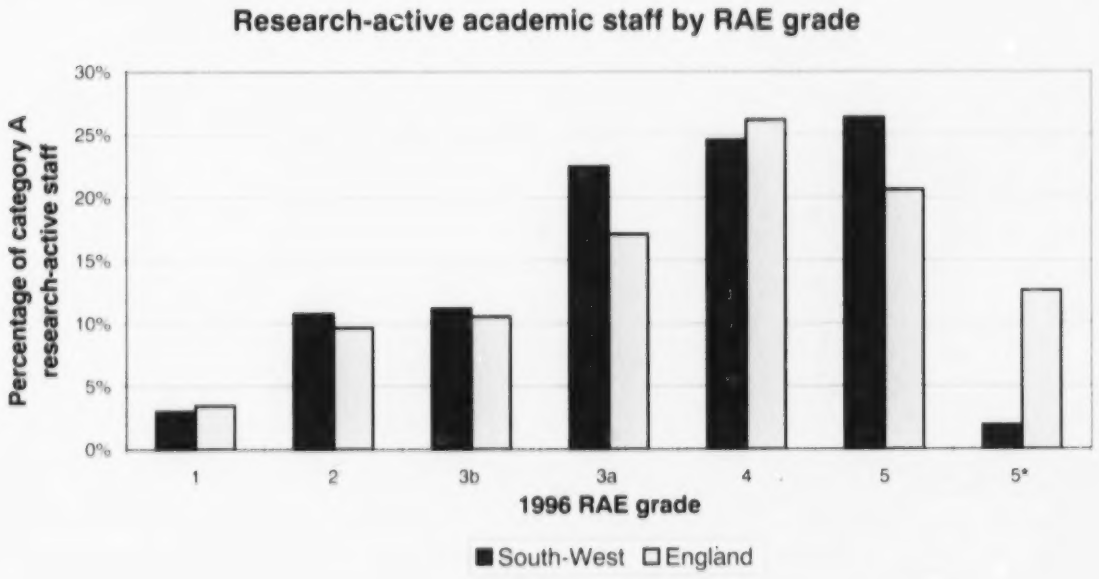
Income to individual HEIs 1998-99: by source



HEFCE funding

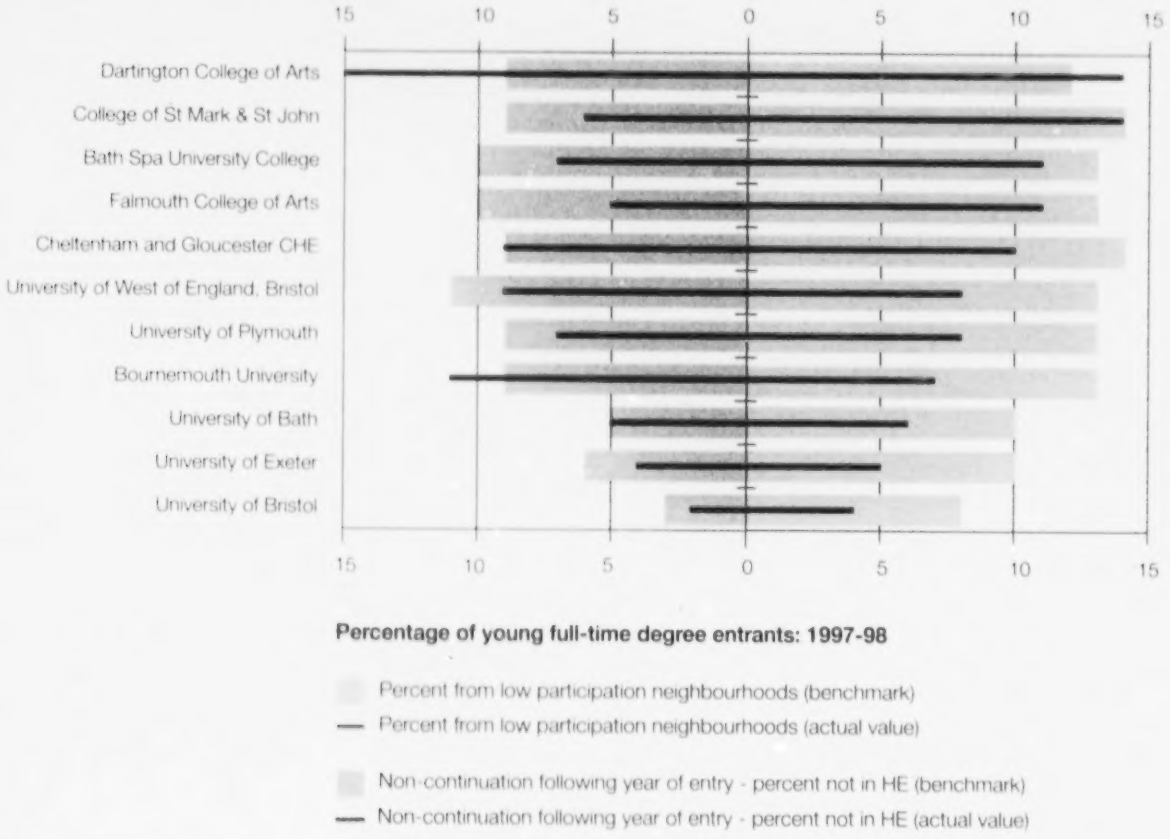


Research Assessment Exercise performance



Participation in HE

Students from low participation neighbourhoods and non-continuation following year of entry to institution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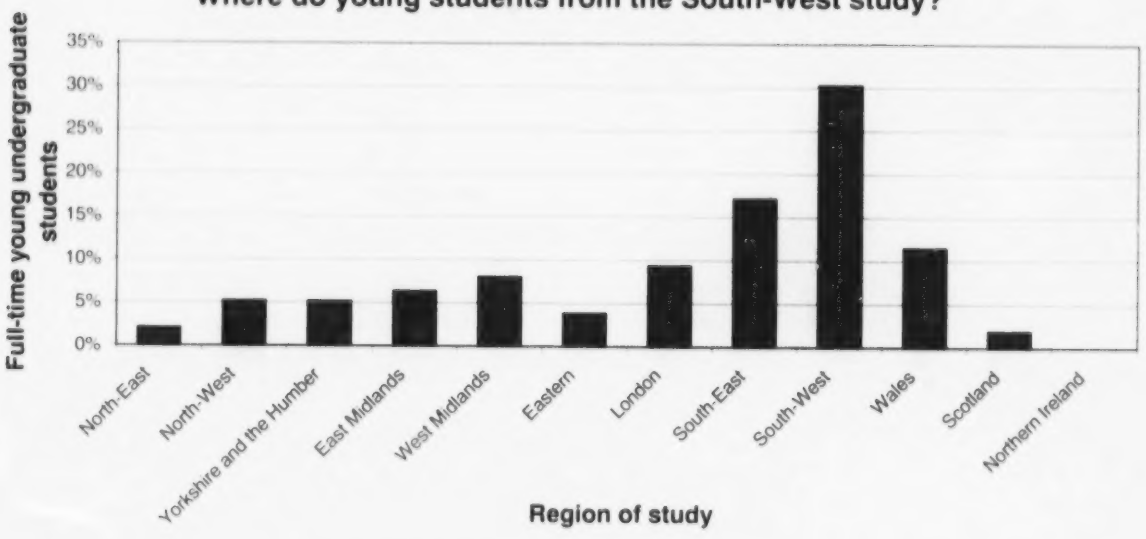
10
5
0
5
10
15
Dartington College of Arts
College of St Mark & St John
Bath Spa University College
Falmouth College of Arts
Cheltenham and Gloucester CHE
University of West of England, Bristol
University of Plymouth
Bournemouth University
University of Bath
University of Exeter
University of Bristol
Percentage of young full-time degree entrants: 1997-98
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (benchmark)
Percent from low participation neighbourhoods (actual value)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (benchmark)
Non-continuation following year of entry - percent not in HE (actual value)

Where do young students from the South-West study?



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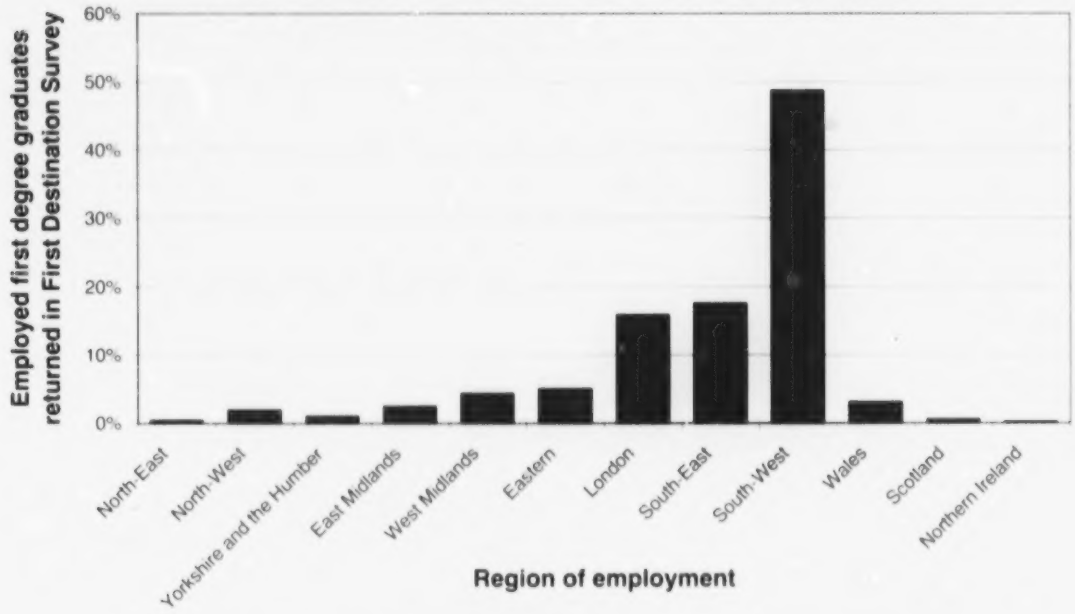
First destinations

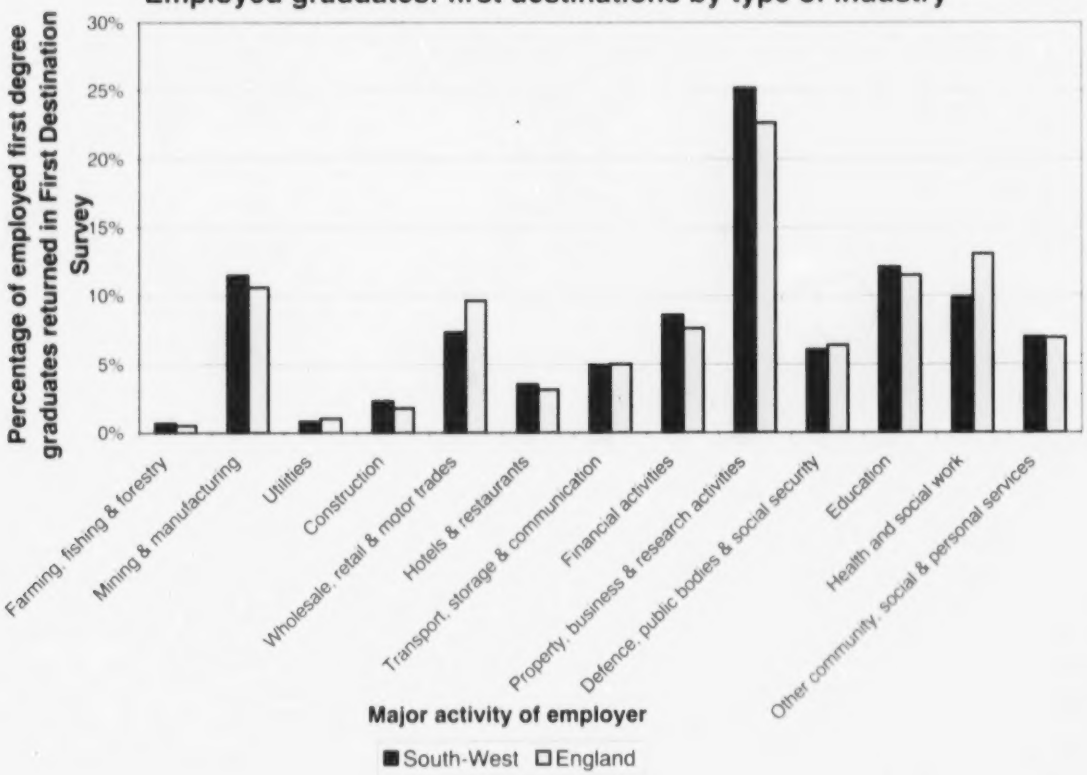
Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998:

Employed: 68% Further study: 17% Unemployed: 5%

Where do graduates from the South-West find employment?



Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry



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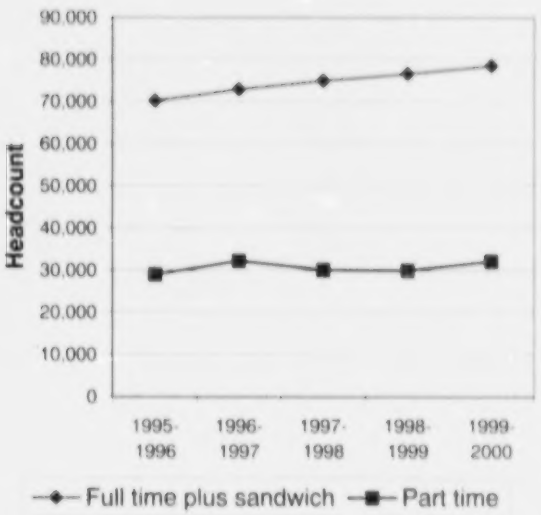
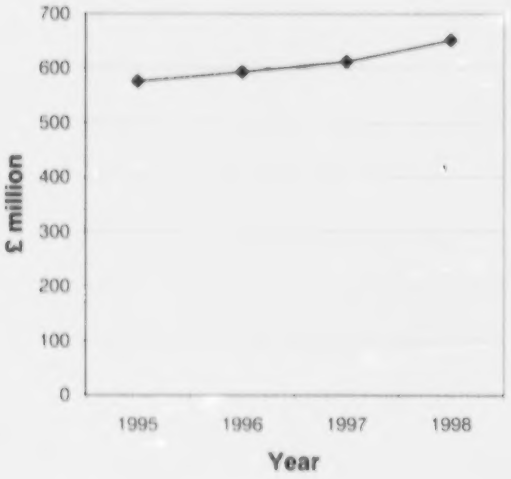
Trends in higher education

Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode



Total income to HEIs



Population and economics

Total population: 4,876,000

By age group

	0-15	16-44	45-59	60 or over
South-West	19.3%	38.5%	18.7%	23.5%
England	20.4%	40.9%	18.2%	20.5%

Population change (1991 to 1997) South-West: +3.4% England: +2.2%

Economic indicators

	South-West	England
Unemployment	4.3%	5.4%
GDP/head	£11,213	£11,740

Regional contacts

Universities

University of Bath
Claverton Down
BATH
BA2 7AY
Tel 01225 826826

Bournemouth University
Poole House
Talbot Campus
Fern Barrow
POOLE
BH12 5BB
Tel 01202 524111

University of Bristol
Senate House
Tyndall Avenue
BRISTOL
BS8 1TH
Tel 0117 928 9000

University of Exeter
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The Queen's Drive
EXETER
EX4 4QJ
Tel 01392 263263

The Open University in the South West
4 Portwall Lane
BRISTOL
BS1 6ND
Tel 0117 925 6523

University of Plymouth
Drake Circus
PLYMOUTH
PL4 8AA
Tel 01752 600600

University of the West of England, Bristol
Coldharbour Lane
Frenchay
BRISTOL
BS16 1QY
Tel 0117 965 6261

HE colleges

Bath Spa University College
Newton Park
Newton St Loe
BATH
BA2 9BN
Tel 01225 875875

Cheltenham & Gloucester College of Higher Education
PO Box 220
The Park Campus
CHELTENHAM
GL50 2QF
Tel 01242 532700

College of St Mark & St John
Derriford Road
PLYMOUTH
PL6 8BH
Tel 01752 636700

Dartington College of Arts
TOTNES
TQ9 6EJ
Tel 01803 862224

Falmouth College of Arts
Woodlane
FALMOUTH
TR11 4RH
Tel 01326 211077

HE consortium

Higher Education Regional Development Association (South West)
Sterling House
Dix's Field
EXETER
EX1 1QA
Tel 01392 229 5782

Annex 1

Data sources

Students

1. Three sources of student data were used: the Higher Education Students' Early Statistics Survey 1999-2000 (HESES99), collected in December 1999; the Higher Education in Further Education Students Survey 1999-2000 (HEIFES99), collected in December 1999; and the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) 1998-99 student record, collected in September 1999.

2. Data from HESES and HEIFES cover all HE students, regardless of funding status or nationality. The only exception is the breakdown of HE students in FE colleges by qualification aim – this information is only available for home and EC students. HEIFES only gives information on directly funded HE students at FECs, not on franchised students (see the Background section for a definition of franchised students).

3. The HESA student record was filtered to match the HESES record. Students who would not be counted in HESES were excluded from the record. This excludes a number of students who are included in published figures from HESA, such as students who are writing up their theses, and students who do not complete their year of study. Full details of the HESES derivation from the HESA record are given in the technical supplement to HEFCE 00/06 'HESA 1998-99 derived statistics for funding allocations and monitoring'.

4. Most of the student data are presented in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) numbers. This is a better measure of the amount of activity than a headcount, and is the basis of HEFCE funding. Full-time students have an FTE of 1, sandwich students on their industrial placement have an FTE of 0.5, and the FTE of part-time students will depend on the student load (proportion of an equivalent full-time course) as recorded by the institution.

Student numbers by region (FTEs)

5. Student numbers at HEIs were derived from HESES99. Student numbers at FECs are from HEIFES99. Students are included in the region of their institution's main campus. Where institutions have significant student populations on campuses in another region, this is indicated in a footnote. No attempt has been made to estimate the number of students on peripheral campuses in another region, students franchised to colleges in another region, or distance learning students. The Open University is not included.

Student number (FTE and headcount) figures for HEIs and FECs

6. These were derived from HESES99 and HEIFES99 as above.

HEIs ranked by 1999-2000 FTE higher education student numbers

7. These are taken from HESES99.

Students franchised to FECs

8. These are estimates and need to be treated with caution. The information is derived from the HESA data for 1998-99. Institutions were given the opportunity to check the details of their franchised students; resultant changes have been incorporated into this document. The FTE measure for franchising takes account of the proportion of the students' time at the franchisee college.

9. Most, but not all, franchising arrangements are with FE colleges. For some institutions, it was not apparent from the data where the students were franchised to. In this case they were not included, so the figures shown are under-estimates.

HE students by type of institution: Pie chart

10. The data behind these charts are derived from several different sources. Student numbers at universities and higher education colleges were derived from HESES99. Numbers at FECs were derived from HEIFES99 (they do not include franchised students). Open University (OU) students were derived from the data on home region of OU students from the HESA record. The OU data relate to 1998-99, unlike the other data, and should therefore be treated as estimates only.

Students by level of study: Regional comparison chart and pie charts

11. The split in FTE student numbers at HEIs between postgraduate research, postgraduate taught, and undergraduate students was derived from HESES99 (as were figures on the proportion of postgraduate students). HESES does not distinguish between different undergraduate qualification aims. Therefore the HESA student record for 1998-99 was used to estimate the number of students at each institution divided between first degree and other undergraduate. The regional breakdown was then created by aggregating the institutional data.

Undergraduate students by age on entry: Regional comparison chart and pie charts

12. These were derived from the HESA 1998-99 student record. The age on entry was derived from the commencement date and the date of birth. 'Young' students are those aged 20 or under on entry to higher education. 'Mature' students are those aged 25 and over on entry. Undergraduate students only were used, to avoid distorting the comparison through regional differences in the proportion of postgraduate students.

Students by mode of study: Regional comparison chart and pie charts

13. These were derived from HESES99. The regional comparison chart and the pie charts both show the split in headcount, rather than FTE student numbers, to give a better illustration of the breakdown by mode. Figures for each region give the proportion of part-time students as headcount and FTE.

Home region of Open University students

14. The HESA record for 1998-99 was used to assign OU students domiciled in England to their home region, using the HESA fields derived from the postcode (adjusted where appropriate to convert Standard Statistical Regions into Government Office Regions). These figures are headcount figures, as virtually all OU students are part-time. We excluded students whose postcode was unknown; these were a very small proportion of the total.

Graphs showing movements and home region of young full-time undergraduate students

15. Several graphs, in the introductory section and the chapters on each region, draw on an analysis of the home region of young full-time undergraduates. For young students, the 'home' region is their home on application to higher education – normally their parents' or guardians' home. The HESA 1998-99 record was used to assign all such students to their home region, as described above for OU students. This was done for all institutions in the UK, so that movements of students to and from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland could be traced, as well as movements within England. The majority of older students study close to home, so we restricted this analysis to young full-time undergraduates. This is the most mobile group of students, and the group for whom we have the best data on domicile. Students whose home region was unknown were excluded.

a. **Percentage of young full-time undergraduate students studying in their home region.** The number of young students staying in their home region was expressed as a percentage of the total number of young students from that region.

b. **Flow of young undergraduate students into and out of regions: percentage of total students from region.** For each region, the difference between the number of young students entering the region to study from elsewhere in the UK and those leaving the region to study elsewhere in the UK, was expressed as a percentage of the total number of young students from that region. In the plot, a positive value indicates that the region takes in more young students than it exports. England as a whole is a net exporter of young students to the rest of the UK.

c. **Where do young students in Region X come from?** The home region data is used as above, but taking into account overseas students as well as UK students. 'Island' means the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

d. **Where do young students from Region X study?** This gives the breakdown by region of institution for young students whose home is in the given region.

Students at HEIs: Subjects

16. These are derived from the HESA 1998-99 record, using HESA's standard subject groupings. The classification is by subject of qualification aim – it is not a breakdown in terms of the teaching load on different departments. It should be noted that institutions differ in the extent to which programmes are classified as 'Combined'. Therefore, if a region appears to have a low proportion of students in a given subject, this may be a reflection of the way courses are organised (for example, in a modular programme), rather than the actual extent of provision in the region.

HE students in FECs by mode: Pie chart

17. These figures are derived from HEIFES99, and therefore relate only to directly funded HE students. As with the pie charts on students by mode at HEIs, these breakdowns are shown by headcount student numbers.

HE students in FECs – qualification aim: Pie chart

18. These relate only to directly funded HE students. This information was derived from Table 5 of HEIFES, which gives a more detailed breakdown of level of qualification aim. The breakdown is for FTE student numbers, but in this case the FTE was estimated by assuming that all part-timers have an FTE of 0.5 (the usual FTE for HNC courses).

HE students at FECs: Subjects

19. These are derived from the Further Education Funding Council (FEFC) individualised student record (ISR) 1998-99, and its qualifications database, using a mapping of FEFC subjects (sub-programmes) to HESA's standard subject groupings. Students were defined as HE if they fitted the criteria laid down by HEIFES98. For a detailed description see 'ISR 1998-99 derived statistics for funding allocations and monitoring in FECs' (HEFCE 00/10).

Major FE providers of HE

20. The main source of these figures is the HEIFES99 record, which gives the number of directly funded HE students. However, some colleges have large numbers of franchised students, and so to give as full a picture as possible we have included franchised students from the HESA record where known, and where they make up a significant proportion of the college's provision. For the reasons given above, the franchised student data should be treated with caution. There may be other colleges with large numbers of franchised HE students for whom we do not have data.

HEI income and expenditure

21. All data on HEI income and expenditure were extracted from the HESA finance record for 1998-99.

a. **Total income to HEIs: by region.** This was derived from Table 5 of the HESA finance record for 1998-99.

b. **Research grants and contracts: by region of institution and source.** This was also produced from the 1998-99 HESA finance statistics return. The data are taken from Table 5 section 3, 'Research grants and contracts'. In these graphs 'Public' is the sum of income from OST research councils, UK central government/local authorities, health and hospital authorities, and EU government bodies. 'UK industry' includes income from UK-based industrial or commercial interests. 'Charities' refers to UK based charities only. 'Other' comprises income from the EU and overseas, excluding EU government bodies.

c. **Income to individual HEIs by source, and income to HEIs by source: pie charts.** These were also produced from Table 5 from the 1998-99 HESA finance statistics return. 'Funding council grant' includes grant from the Teacher Training Agency as well as HEFCE. 'Tuition fees' also includes academic support grants. 'Other' includes endowment income.

HEFCE funding by region (2000-01) and by institution

22. Data on HEFCE funding were derived from HEFCE's 2000-01 grant tables, as published in HEFCE 00/12 'Recurrent grants for 2000-01'. The data are taken from Table 1. Moderation (transitional funding to enable institutions to manage the impact of funding changes) has been pro-rated between the teaching and research funding. It should be noted that the 'Special funding' shown is the £69 million already allocated – some £264 million of special funding is claims-based or has yet to be allocated.

Research Assessment Exercise performance

23. For details of these data see '1996 Research Assessment Exercise: The Outcome' published in December 1996 (RAE96 1/96). The graphs show the number of research-active staff employed by institutions in the region, grouped into the RAE grade that their department received.

Participation in HE

24. These data are taken from 'Performance indicators in higher education in the UK' (HEFCE 99/66). Data are shown for young full-time first degree entrants only.

a. **Students from low participation neighbourhoods.** Low participation neighbourhoods are defined as those where the rate of participation in higher education for young people (under 21) has been less than about two-thirds of the national average for the past four years. About one-third of young people live in such areas.

b. **Non continuation rates after first year at institution.** This is the percentage of young full-time first degree students entering an institution in 1996-97 who were absent from higher education in 1997-98.

First destinations

25. Data on first destinations were derived from the HESA first destinations record for 1997-98. This relates to a self-selected sample of full-time students who completed their course in 1998. The first destinations survey is a questionnaire-based survey of the activity of former students six months after completing their course. It has a response rate of around 80 per cent. All data in this publication are for first degree graduates only, to prevent comparisons between regions being distorted by regional differences in the proportion of postgraduate students.

a. **Destinations of first degree students graduating in 1998.** Graduates recorded as 'Employed' and 'Further study' are those whose main activity was recorded as such. Graduates described as 'Unemployed' are those whose main activity was recorded as 'Seeking employment or training', and who did not have a different secondary activity recorded. Graduates who were unavailable for work – or who were seeking work as the main activity but were also carrying out further study, work or professional preparation as a secondary activity – were not included. The percentages do not therefore sum to 100 per cent.

b. **Employed graduates: first destinations by type of industry and region of employment.** Home-domiciled graduates who were in employment (including self-employment) in the UK were grouped according to the main activity of their employer, using the Standard Industrial Classification. The region in which they are employed is also shown.

Trends in higher education

26. The period covered is different in each graph.

a. **Headcount student numbers at HEIs by mode.** These data are taken from HESES95 to HESES99. For details refer to 'Student numbers by region' above.

b. **Total income to HEIs.** These are taken from Table 5 of the HESA finance record 1995-96 to 1998-99.

Population and economics

27. The source for all data is the Office of National Statistics (ONS).

a. **Population.** Population statistics are 1997 estimates, taken from the ONS publication 'Regional Trends 34', published by The Stationery Office.

b. **GDP.** Figures on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and GDP per head, are 1997 estimates provided by the ONS. Estimates are at factor cost: they measure the income of factors of production and exclude taxes on expenditure such as VAT, but include subsidies. Regional statistics are compiled on a residence basis: income from commuters is included in the region where they live, rather than where they work. This will have a significant effect on the estimates of GDP for London, the South-East and the Eastern region, but not elsewhere. Further details on the calculation of regional GDP are given in 'Regional Trends 34'.

c. **Unemployment.** The unemployment rates quoted are for the three months to April 2000, and use the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment. The ILO unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed (as defined by the ILO) as a proportion of the resident economically active population of the area concerned.

Annex 2

HEFCE regional consultants

Region	Regional consultant	Telephone	E-mail
North-East	Derek Hicks	0117 931 7460	d.hicks@hefce.ac.uk
North-West	Kate Murray	0117 931 7022	k.murray@hefce.ac.uk
Yorkshire & the Humber	Roger Lewis	0117 931 7027	r.lewis@hefce.ac.uk
East Midlands	John Selby	0117 931 7343	john.selby@hefce.ac.uk
West Midlands	Kate Ashcroft	0117 931 7315	k.ashcroft@hefce.ac.uk
Eastern	Derek Hicks	0117 931 7460	d.hicks@hefce.ac.uk
London	David Cormican	0117 931 7021	d.cormican@hefce.ac.uk
South-East	Rama Thirunamachandran	0117 931 7372	r.thirunamachandran@hefce.ac.uk
South-West	David Noyce	0117 931 7349	d.noyce@hefce.ac.uk

Annex 3

Useful addresses

Government regional offices

Central Unit
23rd Floor
Portland House
Stag Place
LONDON
SW1E 5DF Tel 020 7890 5157

The North West
Sunley Tower
Piccadilly Plaza
MANCHESTER
M1 4BE Tel 0161 952 4000

The North East
Wellbar House
Gallowgate
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
NE1 4TD Tel 0191 201 3300

Yorkshire and the Humber
City House
New Station Street
LEEDS
LS1 4US Tel 0113 280 0600

Merseyside
Cunard Buildings
Pier Head
Water Street
LIVERPOOL
L3 9NT Tel 0151 224 6300

The West Midlands
77 Paradise Circus
Queensway
BIRMINGHAM
B1 2DT Tel 0121 212 5050

The East Midlands
The Belgrave Centre
Stanley Place
Talbot Street
NOTTINGHAM
NG1 5GG Tel 0115 971 9971

Eastern Region
Building A
Westbrook Centre
Milton Road
CAMBRIDGE
CB4 1YG Tel 01223 346700

London
Riverwalk House
157-161 Millbank
LONDON
SW1P 4RR Tel 020 7217 3328

The South East
Bridge House
1 Walnut Tree Close
GUILDFORD
GU1 4GA Tel 01483 882255

The South West
4th & 5th Floors
The Pithay
BRISTOL
BS1 2PB Tel 0117 900 1700

Regional Development Agencies

North-East
Great North House
91 Sandyford Road
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
NE1 8ND Tel 0191 261 2000

North-West
New Town House
Buttermarket Street
WARRINGTON
WA1 2LF Tel 01925 644734

Yorkshire and the Humber
Westgate House
100 Wellington House
LEEDS
LS1 4LT Tel 0113 243 9222

East Midlands
Apex Court
City Link
NOTTINGHAM
NG2 4LA Tel 0115 888300

West Midlands
2 Priestley Wharf
Holt Street
Aston Science Park
BIRMINGHAM
B7 4BZ Tel 0121 380 3500

Regional Development Agencies (continued)

South-East
SEEDA
Cross Lanes
GUILDFORD
GU1 1YA Tel 01483 484 226

Eastern Region
Compass House
Chivers Way
Histon
CAMBRIDGE
CB4 9ZR Tel 01223 713900

South-West
Stirling House
Dix's Field
EXETER
EX1 1QA Tel 01392 214747

Funding bodies

Higher Education Funding Council for England
Northavon House
Coldharbour Lane
BRISTOL
BS16 1QD Tel 0117 931 7317

Teacher Training Agency
Portland House
Stag Place
LONDON
SW1E 5TT Tel 020 7925 3700

Further Education Funding Council
Cheylesmore House
Quinton Road
COVENTRY
CV1 2WT Tel 01203 863000

Government departments and offices

Department for Education and Employment
Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
LONDON
SW1P 3BT Tel 020 7925 5000

Office of Science and Technology
84-88 Albany House
Petty France
LONDON
SW1H 9ST Tel 020 7271 2000

HE representative bodies

Committee of Vice-Chancellors & Principals
Woburn House
20 Tavistock Square
LONDON
WC1H 9HQ Tel 020 7419 4111

Standing Conference of Principals
Woburn House
20 Tavistock Square
LONDON
WC1H 9HB Tel 020 7387 7711

Other organisations

Higher Education Statistics Agency
Queen Victoria House
18 Royal Crescent
CHELTENHAM
GL50 3DA Tel 01242 255577

Office for National Statistics
Zone DG/19
1 Drummond Gate
LONDON
SW1V 2QQ Tel 020 7533 5678

Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education
Southgate House
Southgate Street
GLOUCESTER
GL1 1UB Tel 01452 557000

Universities & Colleges Admissions Service
PO Box 28
CHELTENHAM
GL50 3SA Tel 01242 222444

Annex 4

Higher Education Sector Strategy Committee

Members

Professor Sir Stewart Sutherland (Chair)	HEFCE Board Member, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Edinburgh University
Mrs Joan Bingley	HEFCE Board Member, Chartered Secretary in public practice
Ms Caroline Neville	HEFCE Board Member, Principal, Norwich City College of Further and Higher Education
Mr Llew Aviss	Personnel Director, Siemens Micro-Electronics Ltd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Mr Dick Coldwell	Consultant, Chair of Board of Governors, University of North London
Reverend Dr Richard Ralph	Principal, Westminster College, Oxford
Mr Alan Stevens	Chief Executive, Electronic Data Systems Ltd, Uxbridge
Professor John Tarrant	Vice-Chancellor, University of Huddersfield
Professor Norman Taylor	Director, Surrey Institute of Art and Design, University College
Professor James Wright	Vice-Chancellor, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Professor Roderick Floud	Provost, London Guildhall University
Mr David Ritchie	Regional Director, Government Office for the West Midlands, Birmingham
Mr Stephen Marston	Director for Institutions, HEFCE

Secretariat

Mr Rama Thirunamachandran (Secretary)	Institutions and Projects Directorate, HEFCE
Mr Sergio Zedda (Asst Secretary)	Institutions and Projects Directorate, HEFCE
Miss Sue Vaudin (Asst Secretary)	Institutions and Projects Directorate, HEFCE

Terms of reference

1. To inform the Board on strategic issues not directly addressed by other Council Committees. The Sector Strategy Committee has a wide remit, as defined in its terms of reference:

a. To advise the Council Executive on the desired shape of the higher education sector, and in particular:

   i. How to support a diverse range of higher education institutions both nationally and regionally, while maximising value for money and international competitiveness.

   ii. How to maintain an appropriate distribution of higher education provision across the country, including at the regional and sub-regional level.

   iii. How the Council should develop and implement policy for higher education at the regional and sub-regional level.

   iv. The use of funds for restructuring institutions, and for supporting alliances and collaboration.

b. To advise on other matters as requested by the Board and the Council Executive.

2. To provide an annual report of the Committee's work to the Board.

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